Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 28—NO. 8479. PORTLAND, OREGON. TUESDAY. MARCH 13, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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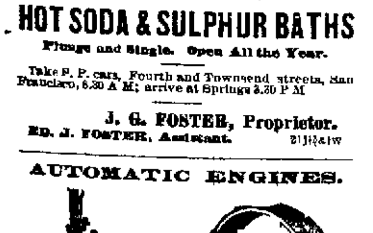

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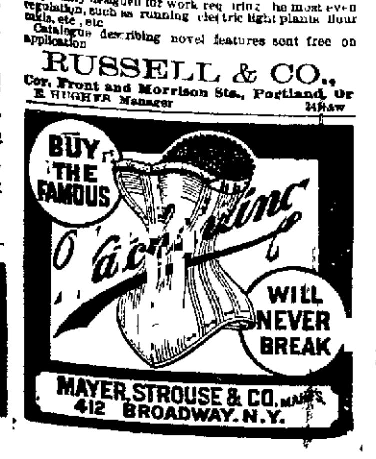

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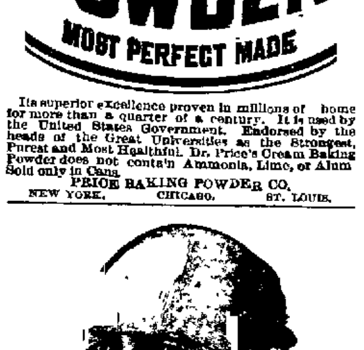

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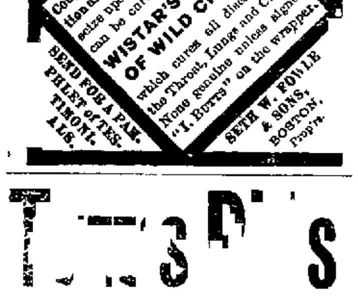

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SNOW BOUND.

New York Paralyzed by the Worst Storm on Record.

TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC STOPPED.

Many People Suffering from Cold and Injuries—A Woman Perishes on Broadway—The Blizzard Sweeps Many States.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The hardest snow storm of the year is raging. At 8 o'clock there was a foot or over on the ground. High winds caused drifts which in the upper part of the city were three and four feet high. Traffic is almost suspended. Thousands of passengers are blocked on the elevated roads. The horse cars are entirely unable to move. People who left uptown by the elevated roads were unable to get further than Eighth street by that road. Many of the more venturesome descended to the street by ladder and walked the rest of the way down town. People in suburban towns found it almost impossible to reach the city, so severe were the drifts.

WIRES DOWN IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The embargo on telegraph communication is almost complete. The South is entirely cut off. The stock exchange has just unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the members present that all dealings, so far as possible, be suspended, and deliveries go over till to-morrow, March 13.

About 7 o'clock two trains on the Third avenue elevated railway collided, one train running into the rear of a train ahead. The scene that followed was indescribable. The engine reared upon the end of the last car, and steam escaped in volumes, but fortunately rushed upwards, thus saving the hemmed crowd on the forward train, as well as those on that end of the platform. The engineer on the rear train was killed, and a number of passengers were injured.

The storm is general in New York state, Connecticut and points south. From all surrounding country reports come of the severest snow and wind storm in years.

There was a similar accident to that on the Third avenue on the Brooklyn elevated road this morning, but fortunately was attended by no casualties.

Business is virtually at a standstill. Down town houses are almost deserted. Only two trains arrived with mails this morning, and the work of the postoffice is partially suspended. Hundreds of telegraph wires are down. Ferry boats between New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey are running once an hour or less. The wind attained a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour.

COLLISION BY EXPRESS TRAINS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—About 8 this morning, in a blinding snow storm, an express train bound south on the New York Central ran into another express at Dobbs's Ferry, demolishing several cars. Four persons were badly injured. Both tracks are obstructed.

AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—The storm in this vicinity is very bad. At 11 o'clock no trains had arrived from New York.

AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., March 12.—The snow in Western New York is about fifteen inches deep and it is still falling. Traffic is greatly impeded.

THE WORST ON RECORD.

A Woman Perishes at the Busiest Corner on Earth.

NEW YORK, March 12, 7 P. M.—The storm is increasing and is absolutely unprecedented. All business has been paralyzed. Sales at the stock exchange were less than 15,000, the smallest on record. The produce markets are all nominal.

The steamers City of Berlin and La Champagne have arrived.

The weather stopped the courts. Every street car in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City and the elevated trains are stopped. The Brooklyn bridge and ferries are almost abandoned. Down town hotels are crammed with suburbanites. The elevated roads run 3000 trains daily usually, and never before were stopped.

Westerners declare that Dakota never furnished New York's blizzard of to-day. Of forty mails due between 4 and noon, only two arrived by 2 this afternoon.

News from Europe is also of tremendous gales and snowstorms. Events occurring there are unimportant and uninteresting, mainly relating to the coming obsequies of the late emperor.

WORSE AND WORSE.

P. M.—There is no abatement in the storm. Frozen ears and feet were never so numerous. Drug stores were filled with patients all day and evening. A woman absolutely froze to death to-night at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, popularly supposed to be the busiest four corners on earth.

In hundreds of streets loaded wagons were abandoned, and the horses taken to the nearest stables. The wind has blown the snow into immense drifts. Countless accidents occurred from slipping.

The Astor house alone turned away 300 would-be guests. Other hotels have similar experiences.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT ASTONISHED.

Ten o'clock—New York is absolutely snowbound. The oldest inhabitants never saw its equal. Not one train was dispatched by either the Pennsylvania or Central to-day. Something unprecedented. Telegrams from 200 miles have the same story to tell, namely: the worst storm ever known here. The police authorities say the storm has not been equaled since 1855. Most of the police telegraph wires were broken down early in the morning, and policemen were obliged to tramp many miles to carry important dispatches.

NAVIGATION ABANDONED.

Midnight.—Owing to the tremendous gale and terrible snow storm there has been no arrivals nor departures from this port. Navigation has been almost wholly abandoned in the rivers and harbors, and the boats of the different ferries make only infrequent trips. The storm is unabated. The wind is furious as ever, but snow has stopped falling. Snow-drifts in business streets are as deep as in country districts. Grown persons here never saw the like. But meager reports are received from uptown districts, but in the lower vicinities, where reporters managed to struggle through the snow and against the wind, more than 100 fractures of limbs and contusions of the skull were reported. The ambulance horses at the different hospitals were completely fagged out early in the night, and calls in many cases could not be attended to.

SLIGHT ABATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 13.—1 A. M.—The storm has now slightly moderated. Every commercial and public electric light in the city was ordered shut off early in the night, for fear the wires would break and injure people. Traffic on the elevated roads was not resumed until late at night, and then trains only ran at irregular intervals.

Several fires occurred to-day. In some cases the coal supply wagons of the fire department failed to reach the fire, and the firemen had to chop down signs, shutters and all available woodwork for fuel. One engine stalled on Broadway, and three horses and fifty men worked three hours in getting it to the house.

The hospitals all had a busy day of it, but a majority of the casualities were not of a serious nature.

Old river men say no such night has been known in the last thirty years. Several boats sank at their moorings at North river piers. From four to six feet of snow has fallen on the Delaware & Hudson company's canal road, and it has drifted much higher. Many reports of casualties are coming in.

THE STORM AT WASHINGTON.

A Blinding Succession of Rain, Wind, Snow and Cold.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The storm that visited Washington yesterday was one of the most remarkable known for years. In fact the capitol seemed to be in the center of a miniature cyclone that brought with it a blinding succession of rain, snow, wind and cold. In the early hours of the day gutters ran high, and in many low places sewers were blocked, thus flooding the streets. A heavy rain continued until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it turned to [illegible] turned to ice. As night fell the heavily laden wires began to come down, and in many places the streets were blockaded by them. The police wires were out of order, and to add to the discomforts of the night the electric lights began to fail. By midnight the city was almost in darkness, save feeble gas jets.

At the signal office to-day it was learned that the storm was the result of the splitting of a storm trough that on day before yesterday extended south from Michigan. Saturday night it divided, forming two storm centers—one over Lake Erie and one in Georgia. The southern center then began climbing up the coast, striking Washington yesterday morning. The center itself did not reach here until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This took until nearly midnight to pass. The total rainfall amounted to 1¾ inches. Off Cape Henry the wind was blowing fifty-five miles an hour yesterday.

Railroads leading into Washington have been blockaded by snow, fallen trees, telegraph wires, and pools, so the movement of trains has been seriously impeded if not abandoned.

At the Western Union office it is learned that in effect upon the wires the storm is one of the worst ever known here. Washington was completely isolated since 7 o'clock Sunday evening. Morning and evening papers of to-day appeared without telegraphic information. The wind has kept up a high velocity all day, and at 9 o'clock to-night it had not changed. The sky is now clear, and it is growing colder.

DELAYED TRAINS COMING IN.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The efforts of the railroad men to open communication with the north succeeded at 10 o'clock to-night, when a train which left New York at 9 o'clock last night arrived here, after a hard and tedious trip. Persons who were on the train say their experience was without precedent in this part of the country. After leaving Philadelphia the train had to grope its way. Telegraph poles were uprooted, and trees and obstructions of all kinds were found across the track at frequent intervals. After great labor Wilmington was reached, when the cars were stopped to await daylight. One passenger says that 300 telegraph poles were removed from the track between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

A later train to-night brought in Philadelphia papers twelve hours behind time, while New York papers, which usually arrive here at 10.45 A. M. had not come at midnight.

Western and Southern trains are coming in slowly, and report that the effects of the storm are hardly noticeable forty miles west of here. One of the Southern trains had a window of a car smashed in by a falling telegraph pole, and several passengers were slightly hurt.

TRAIN WRECKED.

A Collision in a Snow Storm With Fatal Results.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Passenger train No. 9 on the Pennsylvania railroad collided with a heavy freight train near Huntington this morning and both trains were wrecked. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were instantly killed, and a freight brakeman and a Pullman passenger were seriously hurt. Other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. A severe storm was raging on the mountains, and the crew on the freight train were almost frozen.

A TERRIBLE SMASH UP.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 12.—The wreck is simply colloseal. The express train was running forty miles an hour. Three sleepers were smashed to pieces. All trains are now ten hours late and cannot get through before evening. The injured brakeman has since died, and three passengers are reported injured.

The western mail and express reached here at 10 o'clock. Passengers report that the first sleeper is completely and the second partly wrecked, but everybody is safe, beyond three in the first coaches, who were seriously injured. The estimated loss caused by the wreck is $75,000.

TRAFFIC STOPPED.

A Two Days' Blizzard Brings Trains to a Halt in Michigan.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., March 12.—The two days blizzard just ending, has been the worst of the year for railroad men. The Chicago and Northwestern train due here at 1 o'clock yesterday, stuck at Mason and is still there in the drifts with the engine dead. The south-bound train is at Brampton, having been shoveled out two or three times. The Duluth South, Shore and Atlantic, Mackinaw division, is closed to traffic, with west-bound express and snow plows all snowed in on the eastern half of the division. No east-bound trains were started from Marquette.

NEWS SERVICE CRIPPLED.

CHICAGO, March 12—20:30 P. M.—Our communication with the East has been partially restored, but it is so uncertain that we shall not be able to carry eastern markets or stock lists to-night. There were no important doings in margins.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BLOCKADED.

WINNIPEG, March 12.—A terrific blizzard is raging on the north shore of Lake Superior and trains on the Canadian Pacific are completely blockaded. No train has arrived here from Montreal since Thursday. A report was current here that a trestle gave way at North bay, throwing a Canadian Pacific passenger train into the chasm. The report is unconfirmed.

THE REAL ESTATE SHARKS.

Damaging Developments Against the Gang Who Fleeced Parker

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—In the case of Pilcher and Hamberg, for swindling Parker of Josephine county, Oregon, George F. Allarot, civil engineer, who surveyed Ellis's claim, to which defense claimed the property sold to Parker by the wily pair belonged, swore that the lots in question were not included in Ellis's claim. The claim had been declared invalid by the courts, but even if it was valid Allarot's testimony clearly disposed of the matter, and showed that the defendant's claim to the property on Brannan and Fifth streets was fraudulent.

To make the proof more positive, A. Z. Wyllie, county clerk of Calaveras county, was called and produced the judgment roll in the case of Watson vs. Neustadt, a case tried in Calaveras county, which brought out a piece of unpublished history. It appears that Neustadt and Pilcher induced David Watson to exchange his valuable ranch in Calaveras county for the property included in the Ellis claim, for which he received a deed similar to that given Parker by Hamberg and Pilcher. Watson discovered the fraud in time, and brought the matter into court. The jury decided that Pilcher's deed was fraudulent, and ordered that the property taken from him be reconveyed. For this swindle Neustadt and Pilcher were indicted in this city last week. District Attorney Stonehill had indictments found as soon as he learned the circumstances. The judgment roll was introduced by the prosecution to prove that Pilcher had guilty knowledge, when he made the deed to Parker, knowing that a Calaveras county judge and jury had declared his claim and title fraudulent. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

But Not Allowed to Leave for the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Word was received here to-day from the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co at El Paso, Tex., to the effect that United States Marshal Meade of Arizona, whose arrest by Mexican authorities at Janos, state of Chihuahua, was reported Saturday, had been released from custody. It is stated that the arms of Meade and party were taken from them and they were allowed to walk about town, but not to leave it. The understanding is that Meade and party were not arrested because they were in pursuit of Stein's pass train robbers, but because they went into Mexico with horses and arms without being examined by a Mexican customs authority. The charge against them is smuggling. It is understood that Gov. Corillo of Chihuahua has promised to assist in every way possible any United States officer in pursuit of robbers, if he should present proper papers, and the governor states that he will lay the whole affair before the general government at the City of Mexico.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

The Southern Pacific Will Build a Line into Eastern Oregon

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The Southern Pacific Company have now decided to build a line from Montague, California, on the Oregon & California railway, to Shovel Creek, on Klamath river, via Little Shasta, and probably thence [illegible] Klamath lake to Eastern Oregon and Idaho, for connection with the Oregon Short Line.

THE WABASH CASE.

Judge Gresham Practically Makes a Decision.

RAILROAD MANAGERS SURPRISED.

His Honor Declares that the Burlington has No Case, but Takes the Matter Under Advisement Arthur's Opinion.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Judge Gresham's court room and the adjacent halls were crowded this afternoon when the application of the C. B. & Q. road for an order on the receiver of the Wabash railway, to compel him to receive and handle their freight, came up for hearing. When the case was called, Attorney Crawford, on behalf of the Wabash, said that before the other side opened their case there was an affidavit filed by them which had not been read and which his side desired to use. He then read an affidavit of General Manager Stone, of the Burlington road, in which was set out at length copies of a telegram alleged to have been sent by Chief Arthur, March 2, to M. W. Vernon at Omaha, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood, reading "Do not have any Burlington cars, or aid them in any way." The affidavit alleges that similar dispatches had been sent out by Arthur in all directions to members of the Brotherhood, and among others to engineers in the employ of the receiver, and that it would be abundantly established that said Arthur was the main executive officer of the Brotherhood, and as such had interfered with property in custody of the court, and engineers in the employ of the court had obeyed his orders, against the laws of the state and the laws of the United States, and the order of the court.

Attorney Dexter then opened the case for the Burlington Company by reading the petition and affidavits of complaint, as filed by them Friday.

THE WABASH'S ANSWER.

He was followed by Mr. Lincoln, who filed an answer to the petition of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, requesting the court to compel the receiver to comply with the regulations of the interstate act. The answer admits that orders were issued March 7th not to handle "Q" freight, as they did not like to disturb the friendly relations existing between the Wabash and its employes, but says these orders were revoked Saturday last, and the following substituted: "All orders and directions heretofore given by me, or by any officers or agents of this road, which have been understood as limiting interchange of cars or traffic with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway or any of the roads in that system, are restricted to the business of receiving and interchanging cars and traffic by this road with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway. All of the roads of that system will go on the same terms and conditions as those with which similar business is done by this road with other connecting railroads." The answer requests that the petition be dismissed at petitioners' cost.

Respondent further said that he believed the petition at the time when filed originated not so much in the desire of petitioner to procure resumption of the insignificant and unimportant traffic which it had given respondent before petitioner had been disabled from the transaction of any business whatever by the refusal of its employes to continue in its service, as in a hope that there would result from the filing of the petition a situation of affairs in which respondent might be rendered practically incapable of transacting any of the business of the Wabash railway whatever, so that temporarily at least, a large amount of such business now done by respondent would be carried to petitioner, and it receive the profits thereof, in part compensation for losses sustained by it during the time in which it was not able to transact its own business.

IN FAVOR OF THE STRIKERS.

After the answer of the Wabash had been finished, showing that Receiver McNulta had on Saturday, the 10th, revoked his previous instructions and ordered the former business relations with the Burlington road resumed, Judge Gresham asked the representatives of that road what position that left them in the suit, and Mr Dexter replied that the Burlington still desired the order from the court which was originally asked for. They desired this that they might feel assured that the Wabash would not again refuse to receive their freight. They asked further that the court issue the order restraining Chief Arthur and the Brotherhood from ordering or causing a strike on the Wabash or any other road in consequence of the action of these roads in hauling Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight.

At the close of the arguments which ensued Judge Gresham practically gave his decision when he said he did not think the Burlington company had any case. "The Wabash has granted all you asked," said he. "It has promised to receive your freight, and now you ask the court to issue an order punishing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for an alleged crime, which they deny, and against the wishes of the general manager of the road, who is an officer of this court."

While the judge thus indicated what his decision would probably be, he announced that he would take the matter under advisement. The prevailing opinion in the court was that the judge would refuse to issue an order touching the action of Chief Arthur or the Brotherhood, on the ground that it is beyond his jurisdiction and properly regulated by state laws.

RAILROAD MANAGERS SURPRISED.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The developments in Judge Gresham's court were a disagreeable surprise to the railroad managers. They had expected a ruling which would closely guide them to a safe course to pursue, but the result decided nothing. Even the question as to whether Wabash engineers will now handle Burlington cars remains to be decided. Receiver McNulta said late to-night that he had received no notice that they would or would not handle "Q" cars.

Harvey, of the Wabash engineers grievance committee, told a reporter that the men were strongly adverse to touching cars belonging to the Burlington, but as to what would be done when the case presented itself he absolutely declined to say, or even to tell whether he knew.

Chief Arthur said to an associated press representative, shortly before midnight, that the Wabash men were greatly excited, but for his part he would rather not see them take a radical position. The Wabash men would handle little Burlington freight in any event, and the fact that the road was in the hands of a receiver, who is an officer of the federal court, complicated matters to such an extent that there was danger that the brotherhood might become involved in a false issue. Any action taken by the Wabash men, said Mr Arthur, could not at all be considered a precedent by other roads.

GRESHAM'S DECISION AWAITED.

A Blockade of Perishable Freight at Kansas City on Account of the Strike.

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—Judge Gresham's decision on the liability of railroads refusing Burlington freight, is anxiously awaited here by both the railroads and men. As an indication of the prevailing uneasiness, it may be said that several roads have been refusing, since Saturday afternoon to accept perishable freight, such as live stock, packing-house products, etc. Among these roads were the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Fort Scott & Gulf. Two days more of this embargo would close down all packing houses in the city and throw 15,000 men out of employment.

CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The fashionable world is still in a state of lethargy, with no signs of gayety before it until the Lenten season terminates. The advent of Booth and Barrett offered many a chance to come out of their seclusion and show that they still lived, but there has been no social furor over the engagement, as was expected.

A very pleasant wedding was that of Senator J. N. E. Wilson and Mrs. Carrie E. Ladd, which took place last Tuesday, at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Barrows, at noon, in the presence of about twenty intimate friends of the contracting couple. Mr. Wilson is ex-district attorney of San Francisco, and is at present state senator. The bride is a niece of Congressman Hermann.

The engagement of Sam Lesser of Walla Walla, W. T., to Miss Lillie Breslauer of this city is announced.

Hon. W. J. McConnell, formerly of North Yamhill, but now of Moscow, Idaho, is at the Palace.

Lieutenant George N. Chase, aid-de-camp of General Howard, has gone East on a month's leave of absence. He will visit his old home in Missouri.

Mr. L. Feuchtwanger of Portland, who was recently married in New York, is spending his honeymoon here and hereabouts.

Chas. H. Dodd is in the city, having been summoned from Portland by the death of his brother.

G. P. Frank, of Frank Bros'. Implement Co., arrived here this morning, and will remain till Saturday. One of the objects of his visit is to confer with the Southern Pacific officials relative to rates from Portland into Klamath county, via Montague, from which point a good wagon road has been built. The distance from Montague is much shorter than via Ashland and the present wagon road.

VERY POOR BOOKKEEPER.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—Some time since Delvalle Brothers shipped 203 boxes of oranges and 65 boxes of lemons from Comutes, to the California and Oregon Produce Company, San Francisco. February 29 the Delvalles received a letter from the company inclosing an account of sales and a postoffice order for $10 20, and saying they couldn't do better with the fruit, as it had been frozen, and nobody wanted it. As the count of sales gave the sum total of sales at $90, with charges amounting to all but $10 20, the Delvalles put the case in the hands of detectives Haines and Metzler, of this city, for investigation. Metzler went to San Francisco and discovered that the fruit had been sold for $670. When threatened with arrest and prosecution this amount was returned. The firm insisted that they kept no books, and it was only by tracing the goods to the purchasers that the fraud was discovered.

THE CASE AGAINST BENSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The pleas in abatement filed by the attorneys for John A. Benson and John McNee, answering the indictments found against them for defrauding the United States of moneys on fictitious surveys, were heard to-day before Judge Sawyer in the circuit court. The pleas related to alleged informalities in the selection of the grand jury that indicted Benson, and that one of the jurors held a biased opinion. Judge Sawyer held that the selection was regularly made. Exception was taken by the attorneys, and they were granted until Wednesday to enter a demurrer. On behalf of Benson his attorney secured Monday next to argue on the demurrer.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A stroller entering a clump of brush near Golden Gate park made a startling discovery to-day. As he reached the center of the thicket he saw a man sitting with bowed head at the foot of a tree. The stroller hailed him, but receiving no reply, advanced for a closer view, when he saw the man was held in a sitting posture by a rope stretched tightly from his neck to a low limb of the tree. The man was dead, and had been lifeless so long that the body was badly decomposed. The finder of the body informed the coroner, who judges that the man had hanged himself, and had remained undiscovered for weeks. The features are not recognizable.

WORK ON THE CHARLESTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The new steel cruiser Charleston is progressing favorably at the Union Iron Works. All the decks have been placed in, and a great portion of the plating on the outside has been completed. The cruiser will be launched in a few months. Preparations are already commenced for building the cruiser to be named the San Francisco. The models have been made and all the material ordered.

A new steel ship for the merchant service is being constructed at the same place, for Capt. Knowles. It is intended to be run as a passenger steamer, and will be fitted up to eclipse anything that sails out of the harbor of her dimensions. She is 225 feet long and 33 feet beam.

THE OAKLAND ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The election of mayor, city attorney, marshal and superintendent of public schools of Oakland was held today. There were four tickets in the field—republican, democratic, American and prohibition. A partial combination existed between the Americans and democrats. Charles D. Pierce (dem.) was elected mayor by 64 majority over Dr. Melvin, republican. The full republican municipal ticket otherwise was elected. J. A. Johnson for city attorney was elected by 1400 majority. F. M. Campbell for superintendent of schools got 1100 majority.

THROWN OPEN TO ENTRY.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—An official letter from the commissioner of the general land office has just been received here, ruling that 450,000 acres of land in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties heretofore selected and claimed by the Southern Pacific road be thrown open to entry under the general land laws of the United States, being lands covered by the lately-forfeited grant to the Atlantic & Pacific, the ground of the ruling being that the lands were in a state reservation at the time the grant to the Southern Pacific road attached.

A DEADLY QUARREL.

MERCED, March 12.—Barney Conway surrendered himself to the sheriff at Mariposa, stating he had killed a man named Morehead, foreman or overseer of the Jim Malone mine and mill. The constable had levied an attachment on some ore belonging to Morehead, and Conway was appointed keeper. A quarrel ensued between the men, and the latter shot Morehead five times, killing him instantly.

THE DIMMIG TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Prosecuting Attorney Duprey made an exhaustive argument in the Dimmig case, reviewing a number of points on which he claimed the evidence was sufficient to convict witness, and to show a conspiracy between Dr. Bowers, Mrs. Zeising and defendant to remove Benhayon. At the close of Duprey's argument the case was continued till to-morrow.

THE QUESTION OF POTTER'S SUCCESSOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The question of a successor to the great railroad manager Potter is already being discussed here, but no one can say upon whom his mantle may fall. The general feeling among railroad men is that there are not more than half a dozen men in the country who could fill Potter's place even fairly acceptably.

DEATH OF "THE BEE WOMAN."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A dispatch received here to-day, says: Mrs. Ellen Tupper, known as "The Bee Woman," and one of the foremost entomologists of the world, died suddenly this morning at El Paso, Texas, where she was visiting her daughter. She was widely known in the East and throughout Europe.

WILL OPEN AN OFFICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A. L. Maxwell, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., who is in the city, will, it is rumored, open a general passenger office here. Tickets of the company are at present handled by local representatives of the Union Pacific road and the Pacific Coast Steamship Compano.

TIMELY WARNING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Collector Hager received instructions from the treasury department to-day to warn parties fitting out private sealing vessels not to kill fur bearing animals in Behring Sea within the limits prohibited by law.

FIRE AT HELENA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—*Examiner* special from Helena, Mont.: The building owned and occupied by the electric works was destroyed by fire to-day; also a residence adjoining. Loss, $25,000, insurance, $9000.

TERRIBLY PUNISHED BY A TEACHER.

SUSANVILLE, Cal., March 12.—A few days ago a schoolteacher named Doyle beat Fred Dooly for using tobacco. The boy is in a critical condition, and the doctors say there is no hope of recovery.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—George Oulton, a young pilot, who took morphine with suicidal intent, in the Baldwin house, Sunday, died in the receiving hospital this morning.

HOMICIDE AT A MINE.

NAPA, March 12.—Wm. Ryan fatally shot Charles Bradshaw at the Manhattan mine last night. No particulars have been received yet. The sheriff is in pursuit of Ryan.

CELEBRATED STALLION SOLD.

SANTA ROSA, March 12.—The celebrated trotting stallion Anteeo was sold to-day by the Stock-Breeding Association to a Kentucky party for $20,000.

WAS A FARM HAND.

DIXON, March 12.—A man killed by a train near [illegible] yesterday is thought to be Louis Broth, recently employed on a farm near Dixon.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Dolph's Opinion of the Chances of Admission.

OREGON'S WAR CLAIM REJECTED.

The Question of Forfeiture About Where It Was Last Session—Timber Land Frauds in California—Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The senate committee on territories this morning instructed Senator Platt to report favorably an enabling act for the admission of North Dakota. It also instructed Senator Stewart to report favorably an enabling act for the admission of Washington territory and North Idaho as a single state, provided that the northern part of Idaho shall not be included without the consent of a majority of the electors residing in the part in question. There will be a minority adverse report on the first mentioned bill.

AN EXPLANATION BY DOLPH.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Dolph being asked to-day what he thought of the prospect for the admission of Washington territory, said. "There was no prospect of the immediate admission of either Dakota or Washington territory." He said that judging from what he saw in the western papers, there is great misapprehension as to what is proposed by the house committee on territories. It is understood that the house committee proposes an omnibus enabling act authorizing Dakota, Washington, Idaho and New Mexico to hold conventions for the purpose of framing constitutions. An enabling act is not at all necessary. Oregon held a convention, adopted a constitution, and elected a member of congress and United States senators without an enabling act, and the day after she was admitted Hon. Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith took their seats in the United States senate, and Hon. Lafayette Grover was admitted to the house of representatives. If that bill should pass, and the several territories should present their constitutions to congress and ask for admission, they would be no nearer admission than Southern Dakota and Washington are to-day, both having held conventions and adopted constitutions, that if Washington territory should come to congress with a constitution and having elected two republican senators, the house would not admit her to the Union, that what the senate proposes is to pass separate enabling acts or bills for the admission of Southern Dakota and Northern Dakota and Washington territory and Idaho, when they have held conventions and adopted constitutions republican in form, upon proclamation of the president, that it would be a great misfortune to the Northwest if Dakota were admitted as a whole, that California has territory enough for two states, that if Washington is admitted there will be but three states on the Pacific ocean, while upon the same extent of seacoast upon the Atlantic there are fourteen states, and that the Northwest cannot afford to lose its proper representation in the U. S. senate and its legitimate influence there by letting Dakota come in as one state.

OREGON'S WAR CLAIM REJECTED.

No Authority for its Payment Found in Precedents.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Dolph has received a letter from the third auditor of the treasury, notifying him that the examination of the claim of Oregon vs. the United States, under the act of July 27, 1861, for moneys paid on account of military forces in Oregon during the war of the rebellion, has been completed, and that it is found that the provisions of the act referred to cannot by any reasonable construction be extended to embrace any portion of the amount claimed. The items of the claim are. For pay of troops, supplies and transportation, $27,568 22, bounty and relief bonds issued to volunteers, $219,134 01, interest, $143,817 87 total, $390,520 10.

The third auditor says that the provisions of the act authorizing reimbursement to the states for the cost of raising troops, according to the rules and practice of the accounting officers, have extended only to the cost of troops mustered and received into or actually employed in the service of the United States, at the request or under the authority of the president or the secretary of war, while the claim of the state appears to have been for expenditures on account of state troops or home guards, that congress has made no provision for repayment to the states on account of bounty and relief bonds issued to volunteers, that as the United States is not liable to the state for any part of the principal, there can be no possible ground for the claim for interest, and even on sums due by the United States interest is not allowable, unless when it is specially provided for by congress.

Senator Dolph will introduce a bill for the relief of the state, but he says if it is true that the claims of the state are of a character such as have not been paid to other states, congress will not be likely to establish a precedent for the payment of similar claims to other states.

THE QUESTION OF FORFEITURE.

Another Division That Threatens a Repetition of Past Failures.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The house committee on public lands has decided by a party vote to formulate a general bill providing for forfeiture of all unearned land grants. The republicans offered two distinct bills. The first to declare forfeiture of that portion of the land grant over which road was not built within the time specified by the granting act; and the second bill to declare forfeiture of the remainder of the land grants, or that part over which road was completed during the specified time. This plan they thought would insure the passage by the senate of a bill of the first class at least, without jeopardizing any and all forfeiture bills.

THE WHOLE HOG, OR NONE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Democrats on the house committee of public lands seem determined, by their radical action, to defeat all legislation for forfeiture of grants to railroad lines There is one kind of land grants concerning which there is no doubt as to the propriety of forfeiture. That class of land grants co-terminus with uncompleted lines all agree should be forfeited at once. Representative Hermann of Oregon, on that committee endeavored to secure the recommendation to the house of such a bill, forfeiting all land grants coterminous with uncompleted railroad lines. This would include the land grant of the Northern Pacific from Wallula to Portland Hermann recommended also that this forfeiture should not prejudice the right of congress to pass a bill forfeiting other land grants co-terminus with uncompleted lines. The house committee, however, have declined thus far to take up a measure upon which all are agreed, and which might pass the house and senate without difficulty, and almost immediately restore to the public domain many thousand acres of land. The radicals in that committee prefer to report a bill which every observant person can safely predict will not pass both branches of congress, and thus defeat in the end forfeiture of lands which all agree should be forfeited at once.

TIMBER LAND FRAUDS.

Suits Will be Brought for the Cancellation of Patents

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The secretary of the interior has requested the attorney general to cause suit to be instituted to secure cancellation of patents issued on timber culture entries in the Humboldt, California, land district. It is alleged that entries to these lands were procured through fraud, for the purpose of obtaining valuable redwood timber thereon, and that the fraud was perpetrated by the same parties who were instrumental in obtaining patents to 151 entries in the same section in 1879 These latter cases have since been known as the California redwood timber land frauds.

A FLAW SOMEWHERE.

President Cleveland's Application for Life Insurance Rejected

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Yesterday's *Herald*, of this city, contains the following interesting item "We hear that recently the president desired to insure his life for $50,000 that negotiations were begun with an agent of a leading New York company that the medical examiner, after making his investigation, reported against taking the risk, and so the agent was compelled to decline to write a policy. No particulars about the causes why so good an advertisement for an insurance company was foregone have yet leaked out, but the incident has been the occasion of much speculation."

ASKING TOO MUCH.

Cleveland Expected to Regard Party Pledges When He Cannot Keep His Own.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The president continues defiantly to violate the pledge of his party to appoint only citizens of territories to federal offices in those territories. To-day he made three important appointments to federal offices in the territories. He nominated David J. Wilcox a lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., as receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla. As stated some time ago, this office was given to Buffalo democrats to strengthen Cleveland in that district. He appointed Albert L. New, of Indiana, to be register of the land office at Evanston, Wyoming. This nomination was made seemingly for the purpose of strengthening himself in Indiana, a pivotal state. He ignored applicants from Wyoming, and violated the pledge given to the country by the democratic party to appoint to territorial Federal offices citizens of territories. Again he appointed Michael C Sanfley, of Kentucky, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. This is another instance of the bad faith of the administration, and the third violation in one day of the party's pledge to the country. There is great indignation here that the president should utterly ignore one of the most important planks of the democratic party. The only justification for it is found in the statement that it is necessary for him to make strong friends in certain states to secure renomination.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Dawes presented a memorial from leading wool manufacturers and growers asking legislation to protect the wool interests.

A petition was presented against reduction of the duty on lumber and salt.

A bill was reported favorably authorizing the appointment and retirement of Arthur Pleasanton, a major of cavalry.

Evarts introduced a bill which provides for settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific railroad (the Huntington bill)

The motion to refer the president's message was taken up, and Colquitt addressed the senate. "The message," he said, "had made a profound impression at home and abroad, and had received the hearty endorsement of wise and judicious men everywhere." He predicted the triumphant re-election of Cleveland

Dolph addressed the senate on the same subject. He would use the surplus, so far as necessary, in improvement of rivers and harbors, in construction of coast defenses, and in continued liquidation of the public debt. He declared that the measure proposed by the committee on ways and means threatened with destruction every leading industry on the Pacific coast.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Under the call of states a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them the following

To provide for settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific Railway Company (the Huntington bill).

Relating to tariff and internal taxation (the Randall bill).

Providing for a commission to investigate trusts and for the repeal of the protective tariff on all industries belonging to trusts.

A joint resolution was passed for investigating the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in arid regions of the United States.

Bayne, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that it was stated that a majority of the committee on ways and means not only refused oral hearings to producers, manufacturers and workingmen, but has denied to them the right to have their petitions read, and directing the committee on rules to make thorough inquiry into the matter.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, raised the point of order against the resolution, that it was not privileged, and the speaker pro tem. sustained the point.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business, and soon adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

PECK'S PROOFS REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the case of the United States vs. Cassius W. Peck, the secretary of the interior has requested the commissioner of the general land office, who held for cancellation final homestead certificate No. 1997, issued at the Oregon City land office, on a homestead entry made by Cassius W. Peck, to direct the local officers to notify said Peck that his proofs heretofore submitted are rejected on the ground that the evidence does not clearly show full compliance with the law in regard to residence, and also upon the ground that his final proof was premature, and that his claim shall remain rejected if he cannot, within sixty days from the service of such notice, furnish satisfactory evidence as to full compliance with the laws.

POSTAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A postoffice was established at McKee, Marion county, and David A. McKee appointed postmaster.

Wm. A. Makinster, postmaster at Neer, Columbia county, Or., has resigned, and Isaac Makinster has been appointed in his place.

Mrs. Bridget J. Walsh has been appointed postmaster at Oakdale, Whitman county, Washington territory, to succeed S. Kaminsky, who has resigned. M. D. Lenk was appointed postmaster of this office on February 13, but declined to serve.

Arthur J. Taylor was to-day appointed postmaster at Shelton, Mason county, W. T., in place of Daniel R. McDonald, who has moved away

A NOMINATION FOR WALLA WALLA.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Confirmations—Charles S. Cary of New York, solicitor of the treasury.

Nominations—Albert L. New, register of the land office at Evanston, Wyo. David J. Wilcox, receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, W. T. Michael C. Sanfly of Kentucky, associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OREGON.

The San Francisco "Examiner's" Idea of the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The *Examiner's* leading editorial this morning is on "The Campaign in Oregon." It says.

"Some of the republican organs on this coast are in a hysterical state of alarm because of the rumored intention of the democrats of Oregon to make more than an ordinarily strenuous effort to carry the state at the approaching election, which occurs in June. As usual, they are indulging in a lot of silly stuff about interference of the federal administration and an attempt upon the part of the president to make personal capital out of the favorable result of the contest. By rattling the bones of sectional strife and industrious lying as to the character of the campaign to be made, they are seeking to divert public attention from the real issues of the contest. This 'wolf cry' has been raised once too often. That the administration desires democratic success in Oregon, as everywhere else, is but natural and true. In addition to the selection of presidential electors, and a representative in congress by popular vote, Oregon will this year select a legislature. In the complexion of this legislature is involved the choice of the United States senator to succeed Mr Dolph. Through it may possibly be involved control of the senate, and the effecting of those important reforms at present impossible with that body as now politically constituted. With this vast advantage possibly open to the party and the people, it would indeed be strange if the opportunities of the approaching election were neglected by the leaders of the democracy, either in Oregon or elsewhere With proper presentation of the issues of the hour, and the party's attitude thereon, Oregon could be carried in June next by fully as large a majority as the 3000 she gave Pennoyer for governor at the last election. It must, however, be borne in mind that up to that time the state gave from 500 to 800 republican majority, that much depends upon keeping the national phase of the campaign free from any entanglements that exist or may be produced by the mere local question involved in the election of a United States senator, The friends of both Messrs Pennoyer and Effinger are powerful, and their united and cordial support of the electoral and congressional tickets is necessary to their success. Selection of a supreme judge to succeed the present republican incumbent, W. P. Lord, is also an important and delicate proposition. These questions necessarily complicate the situation to some extent. In the event of defeat for the party in June it will by no means follow that the state has returned to the republican camp. Neither will it be just to infer that the principle of revenue reform, or any other tenet of the democratic creed, has been rebuked. A triumph then will, on the other hand, be largely due to the popularity of these ideas, if judiciously and truthfully presented. It is, however, absurd to say that the president is involving himself in the campaign. Stories of his sending confidential agents or imported orators there to represent or rather misrepresent the party, are absurd."

DIAMOND THIEVES ESCAPE.

They Persuade Their Guard to Grant Them Indulgences and Betray the Trust.

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—Deputy Postmaster Fleury and clerk O'Farrell, who robbed the Paso del Norte postoffice of a large quantity of diamonds intended for President Diaz, made their escape while being taken for a walk by their guard last night.

They were not confined in jail, but at a private house, under guard of half a dozen Mexican soldiers. Last evening the two prisoners persuaded the officer in command of their guard to take them out to a ball at a house of ill-fame, and while at the ball they eluded him and got away. The Mexican authorities offer $1000 for their capture. Flory's thefts amounted to $100,000, and the Mexican officials were anxious to make an example of him.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Emperor Frederick Sends a Letter to Bismarck.

AN OUTLINE OF HIS POLICY.

He Also Publishes a Manifesto for the Inspiration and Guidance of the People—Preparations for the Funeral.

BERLIN, March 12.—The *Official Gazette* contains a letter from Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck, in which he says.

My Dear Prince At the commencement of my reign it is necessary for me to turn to you, for many years the trusted chief servant of my late father who now rests in God You are the true and courageous counselor who gave to his policy its aim and form, and secured its complete fulfillment You I am in duty bound to warmly thank for the maintenance of my house. You have, therefore a right before all others to know what are the standpoints which will be the guiding principles for upholding my government The ordinances constitution and rights of the empire and of Prussia must, before all, be considered in veneration and in deference to the customs of the nation. The concussions which frequent changes in state regulations and measures cause, should be avoided as much as possible Advancement of the administration of the imperial government must be left undisturbed on the firm foundation whereon the Prussian state has hitherto rested in security in the empire. The constitutional rights of all federal governments must as conscientiously be respected as those of the reichstag, but similar respect for the rights of the emperor must be observed at the same time. We must keep before our eyes that these mutual rights must only serve for promoting the public welfare, and must always be employed in fully satisfying any further and undoubted national requirements which may arise.

A necessary and the surest guarantee of the unimpeded execution of these tasks I see in unabated maintenance of the warlike power of the country, of my well tried army, and of the navy now growing up, for which important duties have arisen in the acquirement of transoceanic possessions. Both must at all times be maintained, by full completion of their organization which has already formed the foundation of their fame, and which insures their further effective service.

I am resolved to conduct the government, both in the empire and in Prussia, with a conscientious observance of the provisions of the constitutions of each I desire that the basis of religious toleration held sacred by my house shall continue to be extended to all my subjects, of whatever religious community or creed.

In agreement with the views of my imperial father, I shall warmly support all efforts calculated to improve the economical prosperity of the different classes of society, to conciliate their opposing interests, and, so far as it is in my power, to alleviate the unavoidable perplexity closely bound up with the social question. I regard that in the education of youth efforts to this end must be on a higher scale and more widely accessible. We must avoid creating dangers by partial education, and awakening demands which the economical powers of the nation cannot satisfy. We must also be careful that through one-sided efforts for increased knowledge, the task of education shall not remain neglected Only a generation growing up on a sound basis, in the fear of God and in simplicity of morals, can possess sufficient rising power to overcome dangers which, in times of rapid economical movements, arise for the entire community through the example set by highly luxurious individuals

It is my will that no opportunity be lost to offer every opposition to the temptation of disproportionate expenditures Self government granted to the greater and lesser communities in the state I consider beneficial. On the other hand I would suggest an examination of the question whether the right of levying taxes conferred upon these communities, and which is exercised by them without sufficient regard for the burden simultaneously opposed by the empire and state, may not weigh unfairly upon individuals

It will specially gratify me to bring to its full development the blossom which German art and science show so rich a measure for realizing

These are my intentions, and counting upon your well proved devotion, and on the support of your tried experience, may it be vouchsafed me thus with the unanimous co-operation of the organs of the empire, and the devoted activity of the representatives of the people, as well as all officials to lead Germany and Prussia to new honors in the domain of peace and in pacific developments. Careless of splendor and glorious achievement, I shall be content if it can be hereafter said of my government that it was beneficial to my people, useful to my country, and a blessing to my empire. Your affectionate, FREDERICK

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Frederick Issues a Manifesto to the People of Germany.

BERLIN, March 12.—An extraordinary edition of the *Official Gazette* contains the following proclamation from Emperor Frederick

To My People The emperor has ended his glorious life In the much loved father whom I bewail, and whom my royal house with me laments in the deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost their fame-crowned king, the German nation the founder of its unity, and the newly risen empire the first German emperor. His illustrious name will remain inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German Fatherland, in whose new creation the strenuous labor of the Prussian people and princes has met with its most splendid reward. While King William raised the Prussian army to the heights of its earnest vocation by never-tiring care, as the nation's father he laid a sure foundation for victories which were afterwards gained by German arms under his leadership, and out of which sprang national unity He therefore secured to the empire a position of power such as up to that time every German heart had yearned for, but had scarcely dared to hope for; and that which he won for his people in honorable, death bringing fight, he was destined to strengthen and beneficially increase by the long and peaceful toil of his laborious years of government.

Safely resting upon her own strength, Germany stands forth, esteemed in the council of nations, and desires only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has won. That this is so we have to thank Emperor William. In his never wavering devotion to duty, and his indefatigable ability to consecrate the welfare of the fatherland, he was supported by his reliance upon the self-sacrificing devotion of which the Prussian people had given unvarying proofs, and in which all the German races shared all the rights and duties which are connected with the crown and my house, and which for the time that according to God's will may be allotted me to rule, I am resolved to faithfully preserve the name now passed to me. Imbued with the greatness of my mission I shall make it my whole endeavor to continue the fabric in the spirit in which it was founded—to make Germany the center of peace, and to foster her welfare.

To my faithful people who have stood by my house throughout the history of the whole century, in good as in evil days, I offer my unbounded confidence, for I am convinced that on the basis of that unbreakable bond between sovereign and people, which, independent of every change in the life of the state, forms the unalterable substance of the house of Hohenzollern, my crown rests henceforward as securely as it does upon the devotion of the country to the government of which I am now called, and of which I solemnly promise to be a faithful king, both in happiness and sorrow

May God grant me his blessing and strength to carry out this work to which my life shall henceforth be devoted FREDERICK

BERLIN, March 12 1888

NOTE AND COMMENT FROM BERLIN.

The Army Swears Allegiance to Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, March 12.—Deputations from all the regiments gathered in the wide space around Frederick the Great's monument with their banners and swore fidelity to Koenig and Kaiser Frederich dem Dritten. The crown prince took the oath with the second regiment of guards He looked remarkably pale and worn, due to the exciting events of the past three weeks.

The question has arisen whether the landtag may accept Emperor Frederick's written oaths, instead of his personal oath, spoken in an audible voice, as prescribed by the constitution

Windows of residences along the route of the funeral are being offered for the use of spectators at fabulous prices. In one case the use of a single window was sold for $300 Tens of thousands of persons are wearing imitation corn flowers, the favorite flower of the dead monarch, enveloped in crape. These flowers are being sold on the streets.

A veteran soldier talking in a tram car of the events connected with the emperor's death, fell dead from excitement. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the soldier died from a broken heart.

Though the weather is bad, many thousand persons of all classes visited the palace yesterday Special services were held in all the churches and were attended by immense throngs.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A tent-shaped pavilion, hung with black cloth, has been erected at Charlottenberg, and through which Emperor Frederick, on alighting from the train, will pass direct to his carriage, which will convey him direct to Charlottenberg schloss By request of the emperor, there will be no reception of any kind at the station. The carriages of the emperor and his party on their way to the castle will be preceded by a detachment of the guard corps. The second regiment of guards marched into Charlottenberg yesterday afternoon to mount guard at the various points. Grand requiem service will be held in the cathedral on Friday. The remains will be conveyed during the night following to the Charlottenberg mausoleum. Services in the cathedral will consist of full state ceremonies. All members of the reichstag and landtag will be in attendance.

Accounts received by members of the court circle concerning the meeting between emperor Frederick and King Humbert at San Pier D'Arena Friday, represent King Humbert as being stricken by the ghastly aspect of the emperor After the departure of the imperial train King Humbert covered his face with his handkerchief and said several times, "he is ill, ah' very ill."

THE TRAPPINGS OF WOE.

BERLIN, March 12.—The coffin containing the remains of the late emperor is covered with purple velvet, with gold ornaments. On each side of the catafalque are three large candelabra, with lighted tapers. Tabourets covered with white silk, worked in gold, are placed alongside the coffin. The body is clad in the uniform of the First regiment of the Guards, under a grey cloak. The only decorations on the breast are the star of the Black Eagle and the order of Pour Le Merite. The grand cross of the Iron Cross is suspended from the neck. A laurel wreath is placed at the feet.

Emperor Frederick passed a fairly good night last night. His condition appears satisfactory His upright bearing in walking from the train which had conveyed him from San Remo to his carriage last night is remarked as proof that reports that he had suffered a relapse in strength are groundless. It is stated that Emperor Frederick's physicians were opposed to his coming to his father's deathbed

THE WIDOWED EMPRESS.

BERLIN, March 12.—Empress Augusta gave audience yesterday to the physicians who attended the late emperor Her majesty was much affected during the interview Sorrow and anxiety have told heavily on her.

On the evening before the death of the emperor he motioned for a watch he had worn all his life, and placing it in Prince William's hands, closed his fingers over it, intimating that it was a gift to be worn.

ENGLAND

TOO OLD TO FIGHT.

LONDON, March 12.—During breakfast at Crail yesterday, it is reported Sullivan expressed himself as being too old to enter the ring, and said he would confine himself to sparring exhibitions and glove contests

The *London Sporting Life* says "We never saw a man fight fairer than Sullivan did. Even when he was intentionally spiked, he only asked Mitchell to be more careful. He has, we must admit, fallen from his high estate, but his dethronement made a man of him."

DEMPSEY CHALLENGES MITCHELL.

NEW YORK, March 12.—In the interest of Jack Dempsey, Jere Dunn has cabled "Pony" Moore, backer of Mitchell, a challenge for $10,000 a side, to fight according to London prize ring rules, either in Europe or America, and allowing an English referee. If the battle takes place in America, Dempsey's friends will allow Mitchell $500 for expenses, and if in England they want the same allowance.

MITCHELL'S FRIENDS HAPPY.

LONDON, March 13.—Sullivan and Mitchell arrived in London this morning. Sullivan left for Liverpool a short time afterwards. Neither of the fighters showed much sign of punishment. Mitchell's friends are very jubilant over the result of the fight.

SILVER WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, March 12.—Festivities in honor of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales were held in all European capitals. Members of the royal families personally called at the British embassies and offered their congratulations.

FROM SALEM.

Supreme Court Proceedings—Another Grist of Notaries Public.

SALEM, Or., March 12.—Supreme court Thomas J. Mountain, resp., vs. Multnomah county and state of Oregon, app., argued and submitted.

S. M. W. Hindman, app., vs. Bank Edgar, resp appeal from Crook county, judgment of the lower court reversed and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Strahan, J The syllabus is as follows

1. In an action upon a note and written lease for the recovery of money, it is not competent for the defendant to prove upon the trial that at the time the note and lease were made the plaintiff agreed to take back from defendant such goods as he might have left and such hay and grain as might be on the place at the expiration of the lease.

2. It is an error for the court to instruct the jury that such agreement may be considered by the jury, or that it can add to or vary the written agreement between the parties.

3. The plaintiff is held liable for the value of such property as he actually accepted from defendant, and it was not necessary that such value be settled by agreement.

4. A landlord is not liable as a purchaser for property left on the leased premises by the outgoing tenants, and which the landlord never accepted.

5. In answering a complaint which contains several causes of action and such answer contains several defenses, each defense pleaded should refer to the cause of action which it is intended to answer, as required by section 23 of the code.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Pennoyer has appointed the following notaries public George W. Powell, Stayton N. B Lappeus, Portland, L. H. Tarpley, Salem, J. R. Geddes, Rock Creek, Linn county, Cornelius J. Bright, The Dalles James O. Spencer, Clifton, Clatsop county, J. W. Teal, J. E. Boynton and F. A. Meyer, Portland, G. W Dolan, North Powder, Union county, A. S. Hammond, Ashland, Andrew J. Moses, Portland, Arthur S. Clark, Portland.

George P. Litchfield was re-elected director, and David Simpson clerk of school district 24 to-day.

Burnt River lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., of Huntington, Oregon, to-day filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Incorporators, W. F. Locke, J. W. Insenhofer and F. G. Cropper; value of property, $400,

FROM SEATTLE.

Improvement and General Notes—Evidence of Prosperity.

SEATTLE, W. T., March 12.—The first train load of coal from the Squak mines will arrive in this city Thursday, if nothing unforeseen arise to prevent the laying of rails of the Seattle & Lake Shore to the mines. The company expect to ship eight hundred or a thousand tons a day when the bunkers in this city are finished.

A strike occurred yesterday in the South Prairie coal mines, the miners demanding 15 per cent increase on wages The managers refused to accede to the demands, and closed the mines. It is uncertain when work will be resumed.

Thomas Goodwin, supposed assailant of Attorney George Hyde Preston, was examined in the police court to-day and pleaded not guilty, but the magistrate held him in $2000 bonds He could not furnish them, and was sent to jail to await the action of the next grand jury

Work on the new cable road is being pushed vigorously, and electric light will be used so that operations can be continued during the night. It is expected that about 1000 feet per week will be laid from this time on

An idea of the present prosperity of Seattle can be had from the fact that since the new year the following leading houses of Portland have made arrangements for opening branch establishments in this city Mason, Ehrman & Co., groceries, Herbert Bradley & Co., leather, Zan Bros., wooden, willow ware and notions, Oliphant & Cutting, commission merchants Battin & Co., Knapp, Burrell & Co and Staver & Walker, hardware, agricultural implements and wagons.

The Puget Sound Construction Company, which has been building the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, turns the road over to the railway company on the 20th of this month The road will be operated with the following changes W. R. Thornell, general manager, Paul Mohr, of Spokane Falls, chief engineer, Frederick Allen, auditor, C. M. Sheafe and J. G. Scurry, at present respectively general manager and chief engineer of the Puget Sound Construction Company, will retire

FIRE AT VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 12.—Sunday evening fire destroyed a large quantity of goods in the warehouse of Ames, Holden & Co., Wharf street. This firm lost about $5000. W. H. Redmond, commission agent in the same building, had a large quantity of cigars destroyed. Thomas Earle had a quantity of salt stored in the cellar, which is also a total loss. The total damage, principally by smoke and water, is about $10,000, partly insured.

The arbitration board of the Canadian Pacific Onderdonk claim arrived here Saturday, and leave to-morrow morning. They return direct East.

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

SALT LAKE, March 12.—The Utah legislature adjourned yesterday morning, having extended its session into Sunday. Its appropriations largely exceeded those of any session before known in Utah. It also distinguished itself by passing all old measures previously vetoed by Governor Murry, designed to help the polygamists. Governor West promptly vetoed them By the governor's good management, a provision was made for the insane asylum, additions to which were badly needed, and for the first time for a reform school and an agricultural college

ALBANY NOTES

ALBANY, Or., March 12.—At the term of the circuit court which convened in this city to-day Judge R. P. Boise, who has been ill, was present in his usual place on the bench, dispelling fears that he was in a critical condition

The school election to day resulted in the election of J. K. Weatherford as director, to serve three years, and C. G. Burkhart clerk, to serve one year.

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Career of the Dead Ruler of the Germans.

SOLDIER STATESMAN AND KING

At Waterloo at 17 and Before Paris in 1870—The War with Austria—The Attempted Assassination in 1873—An Interesting Narrative.

Frederick Ludwig Wilhelm, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, second son of Frederick William III. and Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother of Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, was born March 22, 1797. He was educated as a soldier, and at the age of 17 took part in the campaign against France, terminating in the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. In 1829 he was married to Marie Louise Augusta Catherine, daughter of Charles Frederick, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar. On the accession to the throne of his brother, in 1840, he was made lieutenant or viceroy of the province of Pomerania. When Germany was agitated by the democratic movement following upon the Paris revolution of 1848, he was in March of that year appointed governor-general of the Rhine provinces, but before entering upon this duty, having encountered a strong popular opposition from the part which he bore in the repressive measures of the military in Berlin, he left that capital in 1848 in disguise and took refuge in England, ostensibly on a special mission from the king of Prussia to Queen Victoria. Having in the ensuing May been elected a member of the new constitutional assembly in Germany appointed to discuss the Prussian constitution, he returned to Berlin and took his seat in that body, though he bore no part in its deliberations. In June, 1849, he took the field as commander of the Prussian army of intervention against the insurgents of Baden and Bavaria, whose last stronghold of Rastadt he entered in triumph the 23d of July, and in October following established himself at Coblenz in the capacity of military governor of the Rhine provinces Continuing to be engaged in the military service of the country he was in 1854 made governor of the federal fortress of Mayence. In 1856, accompanied by the princess, he visited Queen Victoria in England, and was again in that country for a short time in January, 1858, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, Prince Frederick William (Unser Fritz), to the princess royal, Victoria Adelaide.

In the meantime, in October, 1857, in consequence of the unsatisfactory mental and bodily health of the king of Prussia, he was appointed regent, at first temporarily for three months, and, subsequently, from time to time, continuing to administer the affairs of the government in this capacity till his accession to the throne of his brother, in January, 1861. His coronation took place at Konigsberg in the following October, when he placed the crown on his own head, declaring that he held it from God alone. His policy, which, during the regency, had favored the liberal side, was now directed to the aggrandizement of Prussia in the maintenance of a strong military government. This development of authority and prerogative was attended by a contest with the popular elements in the chamber of deputies. To strengthen the national element he decreed the substitution of the German language instead of French in Prussian diplomatic dispatches, and in 1862 dissolved the chambers on account of their resistance to the military expenditure of the government. In the emergency he called to his aid the great abettor of this policy, his friend and adviser, Herr von Bismarck, summoning him from Paris, where, having been recently appointed, he was acting as Prussian ambassador, to assume the premiership and ministry of foreign affairs. The choice proved a highly advantageous one, the royal authority being firmly cemented by his management, which, as it steadily strengthened the nation abroad, confirmed the government at home.

Extricated by the quarrel with Denmark, which ended victoriously for Prussia in April, 1864, from the critical and threatening position in which a series of disputes with the chambers on the question of the reconstruction of the army, of military finance, and of the royal prerogative had involved the king and the ministers, the latter were again brought face to face with a kindred difficulty by the refusal of the chambers, in July, 1865, to vote supplies for the development of the navy. Upon this the king issued a decree, countersigned by all the ministers, placing at the disposal of the minister of marine a sum not exceeding 500,000 thalers for the construction of heavy cast-steel guns for the fleet, for the expenditure of which grant the ministers of finance and marine were to be held jointly responsible to the king. The combined operations of Prussia and Austria against Denmark, and even the conclusion of the treaty of Gastein in August, 1865, which defined the codomination of Prussia in Schleswig and Holstein, were but episodes of superficial concord between powers who were really at deadly feud for the leadership of Germany. When, therefore, the 16th of June, Austria announced her intention to afford Saxony military aid against Prussia, the latter power was prompt to consider this as a *casus belli*, and the 18th formally declared war against Austria. The 29th of June the first tidings of victory reached Berlin; next day the king, with Count Bismarck in attendance, left the capital for the seat of war, and the 3d of July the Austrians sustained the disastrous and decisive defeat of Sadowa. In the final days of the same month the preliminaries were settled in Count Mensdorff's castle of Nicolsburg, resulting in the peace of Prague, and the 4th of August the king returned to Berlin, where he was enthusiastically received, and where the next day on the solemn opening of the diet he returned thanks for "God's gracious goodness," as manifested in the success of the Prussian arms. The 20th of September the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin was made in grand pageant, in which the king and queen, the princes and the generals took a prominent part.

Peace treaties with individual states, as Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, now occupied the king's ministers, together with the consolidation of the conquered provinces and the formation of the North German Confederation, the constitution of which was finally framed and ratified the 16th of April, 1867 The chief event of the year in the foreign policy of the country was the settlement of the pressing difficulty with France relative to the fortress of Luxembourg, the neutralization of which was achieved by a conference of European powers meeting in London. In June, 1867, the king visited the great exhibition of art and industry at Paris In September of the same year the North German Confederation met for the first time under the new constitution The 1st of January, 1870, the Prussian diplomatic agents abroad were accredited as representing the North German Confederation alone, and at the opening of the North German parliament, in February, the king of Prussia announced that union with South Germany on national grounds was the object of his incessant attention, and expressed his confidence in the continuance of peace Peace, however, was not to continue, and the approximate unification of Germany was to be precipitated by hostile pressure from without.

THE WAR WITH FRANCE.

July 15, 1870, the emperor of the French declared war against Prussia, ostensibly because the king would not undertake that the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the crown of Spain, which he had already declared should never be renewed, and because of an alleged insult to France in the person of her ambassador, Count Benedetti, who intrusively imposed his demands upon the king while the latter was walking with Count Lehndroff, his adjutant, in the kurgarten at Ems, July 13 The day after this occurrence the king returned to Berlin, and July 19 in his address to the North German parliament, after an allusion to the pretext of the French emperor, "put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and adhered to after the removal of the pretext itself, with that disregard for the people's right to the blessings of peace of which the history of a former ruler of France affords so many analogous examples," he continued "If Germany, in former centuries bore in silence such violation of her rights and of her honor, it was only because, in her then divided state, she knew not her own strength. To-day, when Germany's armament leaves no longer an opening to the enemy, the German nation contains within itself the will and the power to repel the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth The confederate governments, and I myself, are acting in the full consciousness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the fate of battles. With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which, before the judgment seat of God and of mankind must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples of Europe into a devastating war." In reply to an address from the Berlin town council at this time the king said "God knows I am not answerable for this war. Heavy sacrifices will be demanded of my people. We have been rendered accustomed to them by the quickly-gained victories which we achieved in the last two wars. We shall not get off so cheaply this time; but I know what I may expect from my army and from those now hastening to join the ranks The instrument is sharp and cutting. The result is in the hands of God."

The co-operation of Bavaria had been already notified the 16th, and at the close of the king's speech to the parliament the Saxon minister called for cheers for the head of the North German confederation, which were heartily given again and again by the whole assembly. This enthusiasm was the falsification of the dream of the Emperor Napoleon, who had fancied Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden would abandon their engagement with the North German Confederation so soon as war should be declared. The 31st of July the king of Prussia set out for the seat of war, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, distinguished himself by his cheerful endurance of the privations and dangers of the campaign, and for the pious gratitude which characterized the bulletins which he transmitted to Queen Augusta after the several successes of his armies. The 2d of September he received the personal surrender of the emperor, and the same day 90,000 French troops laid down their arms as prisoners of war, and were sent to join the immense number of their comrades who preceded them into captivity in Germany. The telegrams sent by King William to the queen on this occasion, exhibit the simple, earnest nature of the man, surprised at the event, and explaining all by the hand of Providence Early in the afternoon of that eventful day the first of those documents announces the capitulation and the approaching interview with Napoleon, concluding, "What a course events have assumed by God's guidance" Another a day or two later from Vaseuness says "What a thrilling moment that of my meeting with Napoleon! He was cast down, but dignified in his bearing and resigned I gave him Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, as the place where he will stay. Our meeting took place in a small castle in front of the western glacis of Sedan. The reception by the troops—thou mayest imagine it—indescribable. I finished my five hours' ride by nightfall, but only arrived back here at 1 A. M. May God aid us further." In a subsequent letter to the queen he wrote "You know by my three telegrams the whole great historical event. It is like a dream, even if you had seen it. I bend before God, who alone chose my army and those of my allies, and who ordered us to be the instruments of his will Only in this sense dare I understand what has passed." Historians will, indeed, long dwell on those marvelous incidents of the fate of war, remarkable even among the extraordinary exaltation and overthrow of nations which signalize the present century.

THE EMPIRE.

The 10th of December the North German parliament, by a large majority, passed a bill authorizing the insertion of the words "empire" and "emperor" into the constitution—and the 18th of the same month a deputation from that body waited on the king, whose headquarters were at that time at Versailles, with authority to offer him the imperial crown of Germany—a dignity which had for sixty years been in abeyance. The 1st of January, 1871, the king held a New Year's levee in the palace of Versailles, where, the 18th, in the hall of mirrors, in the presence of all the German princes, under the standards of the army before Paris, and surrounded by the representatives of the different regiments, he was proclaimed emperor Divine service, as we learn from the accounts of the event in the papers of the day, was performed on the occasion, several clergymen being present in full canonicals. On their right was a military band. The service was made more than usually impressive by some excellent singing and music. The court preacher, Hogge, who was also military chaplain, preached a sermon from the text, "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin," addressed to France, and after the benediction the king was declared the emperor of Germany, with a mighty cheering and waving of helmets.

CAPTURE OF PARIS.

The 28th of January, after a siege of 131 days, Paris surrendered, and the 1st of March the Germans made their triumphant entry into the city, previous to which, February 26, a treaty of peace had been concluded at Versailles, the conditions of which were reluctantly adopted by the national assembly the 28th, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Frankfort in May following This treaty imposed upon France the loss of a fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace, less Belfort, as well as the payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs, or about one billion dollars in specie, which enormous sum was to be paid by successive installments extending over a period of three years, or up to the month of May, 1874. Meanwhile various cities and departments of France were to be held as guarantees by a German army of occupation, whose number and the area which they occupied were to be diminished proportionately with the decrease of the balance of the war indemnity.

THE RETURN TO BERLIN

The emperor returned to Berlin the 17th of March, and was received with a brilliant enthusiasm, and the 16th of June took part in the triumphal entry of the German troops into Berlin, and assisted at the inauguration of the statue of Frederick William III. The 21st of March he presided at the opening of the reichstag, and concluded his speech with the expression of a prayer that "the re-establishment of the German empire might be a promise of future greatness, that the German imperial war, fought so gloriously by us, might be followed by an equally glorious peace of the empire, and that the task of the German people henceforth might be to prove victorious in the universal struggle for the products of peace. God grant it." The expression of a similar wish characterized the speech with which the emperor closed the sessions of the reichstag the 15th of June. The 8th of June he received the emperor of Russia, as the latter passed through Berlin on his way to Ems, and early in September interchanged visits with the emperor of Austria at Gastein and Salzburg. He opened the reichstag the 15th of October with a speech longer and more various in its topics than is generally heard from a throne. The 27th of November the Prussian diet was opened by the emperor in person, who promised some administrative reforms, and directed attention to finance and the furtherance of education, and mingled with the congratulations which he addressed to the representatives of his ancestral kingdom an argument on the necessity of being forearmed against future dangers.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

A grand banquet was given at Berlin the 18th of January, 1872, in connection with the meeting of the Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle, when the emperor-king spoke of the occasion as the celebration of a double anniversary of the most important events in Prussian history. "This day 171 years ago," said his majesty, "the first king of Prussia was crowned, this day last year my acceptance of the imperial German crown, unanimously offered me by all the princes and free towns of Germany, was proclaimed Conscious of the obligations I have assumed I, on the first anniversary of this great event, again express to the illustrious persons who offered to me my new position in the presence of their representatives my deeply-felt thanks, hoping that by our united efforts we shall succeed in fulfilling the just hopes of Germany " The Bavarian member then proposed "The health of the German emperor, William the Victorious."

THE ASSASINATIONS OF 1878 AND THE DEATH OF THE ASSASINS.

At half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, May 11, 1878, the aged Emperor William, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Baden, was returning from a customary drive. As he passed toward the palace, in the avenue Unter den Linden, a young man advanced toward the edge of the street-pavement and fired two shots at the carriage. The vehicle was immediately halted, the footmen dropped down from the box, and the person firing the revolver was descried. The latter, upon seeing that the footmen were about to seize him, hurriedly fired three more shots in an excited manner, seemingly with little aim, and then threw the weapon away. Upon this a crowd of people rushed into the street, and, closing about the would-be regicide, proclaimed an intention of tearing him to pieces. Their efforts to get hold of the young man were somewhat hindered by a person named Kreuger, who did all he could to protect the assassin from harm. This settled suspicion upon Kreuger also, and he was temporarily placed under the uncomfortable charge of attempting king-murder, from which, however, he was exculpated in a few days. The criminal who fired the shots was found to be Emil Hoedel, aged 21 years, a tinsmith of Leipsic. He was a socialist and an international. He declared himself an anarchist, an enemy of all political parties, the present condition of society and all public institutions.

The emperor appeared at the opera in the evening and received a tremendous reception. The heads of other European governments poured in telegrams of congratulation upon the old sovereign. Things went along in an excited manner for three weeks, when the Sunday afternoon of June 2, 1878, at about 2 o'clock, the emperor again rode out. As the imperial carriage passed a residence at No. 18 Unter den Linden, a man opened a window and discharged a volley of buckshot at the unfortunate kaiser. Thirty of these small missiles entered the face and arms of the emperor. The appearance of the venerable monarch, with his face, hair, and beard, as usually as white as snow, running little crimson streams at so many points, together with his complete prostration from loss of blood, was one of the most shocking and pitiable ever vouchsafed to the human eye.

The room from which the volley had con-g pointed out, the hon upon it, and, in opening by the assassin, who, two balls into his own head, thought, rapidly sinking. hospital station in the Molden trict and was attended by ghter He was found to have brain. His death was inevitab siologically, surprising that he e at all.

e was found to be Dr. Charles olling, a doctor of philology, a native of Kotino, near person was found many membership in democratic soci ey were called. In his room arms and ammunition was en he returned to avowed that he ed his design for eight days, ded to such an extremity assassination would be a stoicism afterward gave ny of his aged mother, bling was small of stature, d and coarse features. dent family, and was a , as those terms are used ial system. Two of his cers in the German army owned him, of course, ialistic vagaries. Upon the great crime they changed their the relatives of Hoedel.

The condition of the wounded ry serious for many weeks. ly was, almost equally with his ries, disastrous to his general ins of government were own prince by the advice of his ith the hope of removing further illiam's assassination. The s immediate associates, went to d notices were posted e park that any one entering on would be fired at by the nt being to quiet the natural alarm ect of such relentless animosity.

Whatever chance Hoedel had g to ultimate escape from the the law vanished with the act of hilo ogy Hoedel was brought to e 8th of August, 1878, the edel to decapitation was a egent, and the 10th of the same eheaded.

The d of August, 1878, Nobiling commit suicide with a pair of 0th of October, after over stence with two bullets in his brain,

THE FALK LAWS.

The most interesting movement n recent years has been its est with the church of Rome, after ttitude adopted by the Roman William saw the necessity of defining ions between the rights of the state the church. The consequence as the refusal by the pope, in 1872, rdinal Hohenlohe, the German his usual retaliatory spirit, the Jesuits from Germany. allocution by the pope asserting the of the laws of the church over state. What are known as the were then passed. They were rame of the minister who heir general principle is that all cieties are subject to the laws the state. The effect of this bishops, who refused to ical arrangements to the rnment, and threatened to uch of the clergy as should pelled from Germany. A law 1875 making marriage a civil hereupon issued an encyclical the Falk laws invalid. With the new pope, Leo XIII, negotiations a view to compromise, and this ere effected by a modification Falk laws in 1880, whereby five portant articles out of the twelve out, including those dispensing tional tests for the clergy and William the right to reinstate

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

William was as eager for easily amused as a boy, and varied festivities would ask all in a most regretful way. iron constitution but a healthy must be conceded to a man of whom his long labors and his left so fresh and childlike doctor—almost as old as himself physician the Kaiser trusted to life—reported to a friend the had in making him was no longer 40 years His appetite for forbidden boyish as his appetite for Even when he was taking the and the strictest regimen should him, he was not willing to do for his daily breakfast. One that be but that his responsible lived so long.

If one were to pick out of all the world one which would by pearance do honor to the porary thrones one could not this Hohenzollern race. Their manly beauty are famous amid the of Europe, so generally far handsome. What the emperor well-known—a perfect picture of and a soldier, the most kingly old age one could conceive

Don't if you're wise
Credit plausible
With SOZODONT comparing
No dentifrice that's
Spite of protestations
Of resemblance has to it the

A CROSS-EYED ADVENT

Dr. Darrin, of Seattle, has to Portland to Friday and Saturday and 17, when all cross-eyed opportunity of consulting him be treated free, and those able The cure of cross-eyes guaranteed

Names that can be referred Darrin

Mrs. A Shea's daughter, Portland—Cross-eyed all her minute.

Miss Maggie McGuire, of Portland—Cross-eyed since seconds.

C. V. Fowler, Yakima, W. T., in one ear, cured in ten minutes.

Willis A. Clark, 85 North land, loathsome discharge of the from scarlet fever, cured

Samuel Jackson, Highland twenty years, cured in ten

Mrs. Susie Tompers, peculiar to women and sleep one month.

E. A. Shaw, Forest Grove, so far restored as to be able conversation.

Charles Hand, 225 Taylor discharging ear nine years,

S. J. Whitman, Monmouth, ringing noises in the ear

Mrs. H. S. Young, and liver complaint, dyspepsia bility, cured.

Charles Christerman, Portland nious catarrh so bad that nose was threatened and sive that it was sickening friends, cured in two months.

Miss Laura Price, Freeport, Scappoose, Or., various gained fourteen pounds.

Mrs. J. J. Evans, living on road, postoffice Portland, ach and heart, weak lungs ated, cured and gained 20

Mrs. August Bachman, rheumatism, restored.

P. Maloney, 165 Sherman deafness, cured instantly.

Mrs. E. A. Lee, Baker City, nervous debility, neuralgia, organs.

Mrs. Frank Campbell, disease, pain at base of the

A. A. Durham, Tualatin, Or., writes that Drs. Darrin ders on his kidney and rheumatism of thirty years

Geo. B. Henry, janitor First St., Portland, chronic Had despaired of ever being symptoms of it for months.

Mrs. J. Ellis, 325 Clay street, eases peculiar to her sex,

Drs. Darrin can be consulted st, cor Main, Portland, from 10 ings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 diseases, loss of manhood, weakness or loss of desire man or woman, and confidentially and lars sent free. treatment after 3 Patients can be board at the D The Doctors national Hotel, where any in that Parties wishing to call soon, as their stay

TREATMENT OF ORES.

Mr. Herbert Lang in Reply to Mr. Austin's Criticism.

He Describes the Reverberatory Method in Detail, and States That It Is Entirely Practicable — A Very Interesting Discussion.

PORTLAND, March 11.

To the Editor of THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of THE OREGONIAN of last Mr. L. S. Austin, in criticising adversely the process of re lead smelting which I advocate, his remarks would have been more ap if he had taken the trouble to under the grounds upon which I urge the adop of that method. But inasmuch as it is the of the plan to be founded in intricate and technical relations, I presume he the same difficulty in understanding it that other experience. Perhaps it will help as well as numerous others who have with me in regard to it, thereby an interest which is pleasing to me, summarize here what I claim for the and point out some of its relations to pre metallurgical processes.

I propose to treat the lead-bearing gold and ores of the Northwest in reverberatory of a peculiar construction. There to be two hearths where the ore is subjected and chemical changes, the rear or roasting hearth and the fore or smelting hearth, the Suppose the ore in ques lead combined with sulphur and silver, and suppose there be silica it. We wish to get rid of sulphur and recover lead and silver. It is such ore moderately hot, by heating such oxygen of the latter of air, sulphur and carries it off, lead is converted into litharge and a into sulphate. This is contrary to what from reading Mr. somewhat dogmatic epistle, the pro practiced at American smelting to prepare the ores for the final treatment in blast furnaces. All this requires an extensive and costly plant, which not contemplate. It will now be the functions of the rear hearth are: to roast the ore and prepare it for the treatment.

Having roasted the ore and brought it to a red heat, it would be drawn forward upon the smelting hearth, where, precisely as in the old smelting, certain changes take place. metals, and a reaction between the sul of lead on the one hand and the sulphate on the other, results in producing— as chemists call it—a quan of metallic lead, which carries all the silver down with settles in the depression in hearth, whence it may be tapped off at pleas is base bullion, so called, and its pro is the object of all lead smelting. At same time there is another reaction taking between the silica of the charge and the compounds which remain, whereby the fu called silicate of lead, is produced. which terminates the process in the form I advocate, because I do not aim at the of all the lead. It is found in prac that to obtain all the silver (or nearly all) a portion of the lead need be The fact is undisputable need not be enlarged upon. circumstance makes it possible to procure, ores rich in lead and poor in silver, comparatively rich bullion, which will stand cost of transportation and refining when low grade bullion which contained all the of the ore, could not advantageously be At the same time the method is fully if it be desired to extract all the lead by means of the reverberatory furnace any large proportion of the lead o.' the is reduced.

This partial extraction of the lead has a two and very important bearing upon the con of the smelting process itself. It enables any slight insight into the subject will the formation of a slag without the addi of any flux whatever, provided charge is proportioned right; and stage of the working of a increased quantity of ore per day. Here points which the critical Mr. Austin failed to It is worth while to dwell upon the characteristic. It is well known, and even Austin has pointed out that a series of altern roastings, cookings and heatings take place ordinary English furnace. The main part this work, however, is necessitated in the re of the last few per cent. of the lead, that portion escaping from combinations great ease and rapidity. If, then, the par extraction system were adopted, it is appa that the time required to work off a charge— according to "the best English prac as our critical friend says, is six hours— be much decreased. In fact it could be by fully one hour. In speaking of the surprised Mr. A. lacked the acuteness to that it would also be shortened by the employment of an auxiliary hearth as I propose, the preliminary roasting would be carried by means of the waste heat from the smelt hearth. In adopting this modification I of course, somewhat in strength of but the roasting hearth would act in some measure as a dust chamber, whose absence Mr. seems to deplore.

An illustration of the neglect into which that skillful contrivance, the reverberatory furnace, fallen in Western America that so little is generally known of even its most valuable Thus we find Mr. Austin ascribing a of 25 and even 50 per cent. of the silver, to 20 and 50 per cent. of the exposed to its perverting influence! Mr. A. anyone ever penned a more gross exag It was proved in competitive trials under the direction of the illustrious that the reverberatory lead smelting less loss of lead than the blast furnace, the general fact is unquestioned. If this be where the complete extraction is desired, the charge is left exposed to high tempera an oxidizing atmosphere for six hours, not follow that much less loss would experienced where, as in my the exposure is not half as long? I am at the audacity with which Mr. Aus and I assure the reader that no such of silver could possibly be driven off attainable degree of heat or intensity of even if the object were to cause the great

remark, in passing that Mr. Austin en misunderstands the nature of lead silicate and falls into a very serious error concern which an intelligent school boy should be He says: "The slag left as the re of this method has also been combined with and hence would at any time be more to smelt than the original ore." Not this worse, but it is the aim of advanced metallurgy to convert as much of their lead as possible into this very substance before the blast furnace treatment. The sili of lead is produced in great quantities by siliceous galena ores and concentrates, a most excellent and perfect material blast furnace work, being dense, glassy, ex fusible, and easily reduced by any of the of base, and by the carbon of the fuel. I to bring about the reaction, simply be it is rather difficultly smelting galena smelting silicate of lead, which may be treated cheaply in a blast fur without forming matte, which causes and with a minimum of fuel. Mr. very judiciously I think, speaks of this and silicate as merely a waste pro which would be thrown aside. I say it is waste product, inasmuch as it is far better have it in the form of slag than to the railways and smelt in the form of bullion. Mr. Austin a valuable lesson as to the character of this slag in Percy's valuable work "Lead"—a book that will be of use to should he ever desire to investigate the of metallurgy. For example. On of that volume he will find it stated the English flowing furnaces run con upon such slags. To secure a lesson in practice he should visit any of the smelting establishments of to-day, he will find reverberatories employed subsequent conversion of the galena ores into oxidized lead slags, thereupon fed into the blast furnace.

his education in lead smelting, he apply to the Mexicans, who are competent to instruct him. He will find confirmation of his observation, that I proposing a method "with an important not yet tested"—he will find, I this modification, namely, the slagging large proportion of the lead, when to plants, has been practiced by them many years, and with success. Having [illegible] of the matter, which is so much about ore, he will probably to admit that any proposition has ele merit to him. I wish him and others to bear in mind that the treatment proposed extraction, and the saving of time by the upon the smelting hearth, instead of to be heated there to the react time of a two-ton charge hours, and I have hope through twenty tons daily

to each furnace, which will reduce the cost to much less than $3 per ton, and perhaps less than $2 under the most favorable circumstances. The "profound alteration of the data" which Mr. Austin so gloomily forebodes is likely indeed to be altered in a manner still more to favor reverberating smelting.

Inasmuch as he found my method "carelessly worked out," I am entitled to hope that the present re-presentation will be more satisfactory to him. And as to his observation concerning a "lack of precision, inexcusable where it is proposed to experiment with other people's money," I beg to congratulate Mr. L. S. Austin, of Montana, upon the scientific precision of his metallurgical knowledge, the profundity of his wisdom, wherewith he deigns to enlighten the world, and chiefly upon his God-like and tremendous sense of responsibility as to other people's money. There is clearly not such another fellow in existence.

HERBERT LANG.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE" QUACKERY.

PORTLAND, March 11, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

There is a good deal of ink spilt over the so-called "faith cure," "mind cure," or, as one female lecturer and practitioner terms it, "Christian science." "Christian science," to speak plainly, is nothing but a pagan delusion. The medicine man of the Indian is the savage form of "the faith" or "mind cure." The "Christian science" doctors do not play a steam calliope in the ears of the sick or spring a watchman's rattle by the bedside of the dying, but, barring the absence of the dismal pow-wow and discordant incantation scenes wrought by the Indian quack, he is the true prototype of the white wizard who dispenses "faith cures," "mind cures" and "Christian science" to both those who are sick and those who are always expecting to be unwell. A man recently died of pleurisy in Chicago while undergoing treatment at the hands of a so-called "mind cure" physician. The man is described as muscular, healthy, aged 36, previously in good health, with no known hereditary tendency to disease. He was seized with pleurisy, a very common and easily-cured affection, if taken in time and treated by the application of a simple counter irritant, like a mustard plaster, but his wife called in a professor of Christian medical science, who undertook to cure pleurisy by will power, and the man died, as might have been expected. This Chicago quack has announced that it would only be a few years when broken legs and broken arms would be mended by the mental process. Why don't this empiric begin modestly and try, by mere will power, to eliminate a large and painful corn, to renew the growth of hair on a bald pate, to make Ben Butler's eyes co-ordinate, to restore the roses to a woman's faded cheek, to straighten the parenthetical limbs of a bow-legged man by the mere lubrication of the will?

In England a person who would call a "mind cure" physician to cure a case of pleurisy would be sent to prison for criminal neglect, as was a father a few years ago, who, refusing to call a competent surgeon to treat his boy's fractured limb, made the boy a cripple for life.

The whole business of "faith cures," "mind cures," etc., is a delusion as old as the race that is periodically resurrected by empirics, dressed in modern robes, and reiterated with a new nomenclature to fit the time and place and people. There is nothing true about it that is new, and nothing new about it that is true. Everybody knows that a strong mental impression infuses new power into the nervous and muscular systems. The hearty laugh of a large, manly, genial doctor is a tonic to a sick man; fright has made a gouty man take up his bed and walk, fright, or superstitious faith, has made many a hypochondriac bed-ridden woman run out of doors and air herself, to the great relief and satisfaction of her friends, functional derangements are often cured by sudden, powerful excitements, just as they are often produced by them. Take a perfectly healthy man or woman, let such person fall in love with some one, and a certain sickness is coincident with this excited nervous condition, there is loss of appetite, loss of color, indigestion, loss of animal spirits, until the lover finds his affection is ardently returned, and then the eye is cleared of its clouds, the cheek lit up with flush of health, the appetite returns and digestion is perfect. This is a simple illustration of how easily functional derangements are excited by one form of nervous impression, and are promptly healed by the accession of a happier mind. Disappointment, shock, grief, often breaks the normal sanity of mind and body down instantly, in a strong man of rude health. But it is not functional derangements that kill, it is organic disorders, and here the psychical powers are invoked in vain to mend a broken body.

The bible asks "Can a man by taking thought add a cubit to his stature?" No! that is entirely beyond the reach of mind cure, but no more than it is beyond the power of any nervous impression or effort of the will to cure a cancer, set a fracture, level the hill on the hunchback's shoulders, straighten and restore the withered and unequal limbs of the chronic cripple, stop the march of general paresis, cure organic diseases of the heart, heal tuberculosis of the lungs, dissipate cholera and exorcise the yellow devil of fever.

Functional and nervous disorders are frequently caused by emotional shocks, and are sometimes cured by them, but organic or constitutional diseases never. That is all there is of the Christian science business, the faith cure and the mind cure. There is nothing new about this, it is as old as the race, the medicine men of all savage nations have always acted upon this knowledge of "faith cure." So the medicine man is half priest and half physician, he first plays priest, and by charms and incantations excites the superstitious faith and trust of the patient, then plies him with his innocuous decoctions, and, as nine out of ten sick men have only functional disorders, the sick man generally recovers. When he is suffering from organic or constitutional disorder the medicine man turns priest again and tells the poor devil that the Great Spirit is angry and that he will not allow the physician to cure him until the deity is propitiated by further intercession on the part of the priest.

In Philadelphia the other day objection was made in open court to the chartering of an Institute of Christian Science on the ground that it was a species of charlatanism calculated to do much harm to the ignorant and weak-minded, and the New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* writes that "the spread of the Christian science craze has at last become so serious in this neighborhood that our county medical society has taken up the matter, and is now preparing a petition to the legislature asking that a committee of physicians and lawyers be appointed to consider the advisability of passing a law prohibiting the people from practicing medicine and endangering the lives of ignorant or weak-minded persons."

All this effort at legal protection to save foolish, ignorant or weak-minded persons from falling into fool traps is legislation wasted. You can't protect people who refuse to be protected. All the legislation in the world will not prevent a blacksmith from practicing dentistry, a shoemaker obstetrics or a sailor turning electric physician, so long as so many people are obstinate in their determination to employ any irresponsible itinerant who promises the impossible in surgery when he could not locate correctly the aorta, the carotid or the iliac artery, and could not tell for the life of him whether the Eustachian tube was in the larynx, in the liver, or was part of the colon. The reluctance of the people to be protected against such quacks is seen in the fact that legislatures seldom pass a bill granting educated medical men protection against quacks. A tender regard for the sacred right of a quack to fool his patient and of his patient to be fooled seems to fill the minds of many legislatures. There is a widespread popular belief in natural "bone setters" and Christian science "cure-alls," and as long as it prevails it is useless to attempt protective legislation, for if enacted, it would not protect any more than prohibition prohibits, it would become obsolete through the gross infatuation and superstitious confidence that many men and most women have in miracle workers, fellows with a gift of healing direct from God, who disdain a diploma and literally go as they please. You cannot protect a fool, who has just brains enough to be permitted to inherit property, against the consequences of his folly. Barnum was right when he said that the average American crowd dearly loved to be humbugged. Promise a man a fair return for his money and he will eye you with suspicion and distrust, promise a return that no safe legitimate business could possibly pay and live and he will want to lend you his money to-morrow on comparatively worthless collateral.

ANTI-QUACK.

"Mercy, Bridget What's the matter with these cakes?"

"I dun know, mum."

"They taste of soap."

"Yis, mum. I couldn't find the soapstone griddle, an' so I soaped the iron one."

7 Oaks for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, hills and fever, colds and coughs. All druggists.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Strong Man of the Great Prussian Empire.

Something of What He Has Done and His Methods of Doing It—His Position Before Europe and the German People.

Century for March.

Two colossal figures stand forth in the history of this century overtopping all their contemporaries, the first Napoleon and Bismarck, both creators of great empires—Napoleon, the first warrior of his time, who welded the revolutionary forces of France into a military machine to satisfy his own imperial ambition in subduing all Europe and making its kings his vassals, Bismarck, the foremost statesman of his time, the political leader of a military people, whose strength he called forth to satisfy their yearnings for national unity, their ambition to become once more a great national power. Napoleon's gigantic plans broke down, after a period of amazing military triumphs, because the statesmanship which guided his warlike enterprises lost itself in fantastic conceptions, and satisfied with no achievement or conquest, exhausted his means in attempting the impossible. Bismarck's statesmanship, leaning upon the military strength of his country, directs its efforts to the end of safely maintaining, against the dangers surrounding it, the national power that has been achieved, without striving for anything beyond—and his creation still stands.

In one important respect Bismarck's position is far stronger than Napoleon's ever could be. Napoleon was, and felt himself as, a soldier of fortune. Sprung from low degree, he won his imperial crown by the splendor of his military exploits, and he was constantly disquieted by the consciousness that by new splendors of achievement he had to preserve it. He had to prove the necessity of his remaining at the head of the state from day to day. He had to create exigencies which in the opinion of the people he alone could satisfy. He felt himself obliged to hurry from enterprise to enterprise without end, each to be more dazzling than that which preceded it. Thus there could be no stable condition of things, no repose for him and his people. Bismarck, not a monarch himself, enjoys all the advantage conferred by the historic "legitimacy" of the monarch whom he serves as minister. The hereditary loyalty of the people to the dynasty and their affection for the monarch are an essential part of the minister's power. The two together are not obliged to win popular admiration, and to make good their title to their places, by spectacular effects from day to day. They can stop without impunity. There is no necessity, there is hardly any temptation, for them to follow a policy of adventure and to run new risks for the purpose of maintaining their greatness. They can confine themselves to preserving and fortifying what has been won, and cultivate peace and repose without dangerous loss of prestige.

Yet the question is frequently asked, what will become of the German empire when the old kaiser, with his phenomenal popularity, and the old chancellor, with his phenomenal genius quit the scene? That question is asked and discussed not without reason. The kaiser will be followed on the throne by another legitimate "sovereign," who will indeed not inherit the sentimental affection cherished by the people for his predecessor, but who will have the benefit of that hereditary loyalty with which the people regard the reigning dynasty. And so long as Bismarck is chancellor—that is, so long as he lives, for no new kaiser will be likely to take the responsibility of displacing him—things will probably continue to run in the accustomed course. But who or what is there to replace Bismarck when he too disappears?

He is a born commander of men, and as such insists upon accomplishing his objects in his own way. He is a born autocrat, and as such profoundly convinced that his will must prevail. Those who have to work with him are to him not co-workers, but simply instruments. He employs them so long as they promise to be useful. He throws them aside as soon as their usefulness appears exhausted. He cares little, if anything, for what is commonly called political principle. No doubt he is loyal to his sovereign, but not because he unconditionally believes, as a matter of principle, in the divine right of kings, for while he clings with the utmost devotion to the house of Hohenzollern, which represents the strength of Germany, he did not hesitate to drive princes who were just as "legitimate," but who stood in the way of German unity under Prussian leadership, from their thrones and to confiscate their territories. When the constitution of the empire was made he favored universal suffrage—not because he believed in the principle that the citizen is entitled to active participation in the government, but because he thought that its establishment would be apt to attach the people to the empire, and that, as he had to submit to some sort of representative institution, universal suffrage, embracing the poor as well as the rich, the ignorant as well as the educated, would be most likely to furnish representatives accessible to his influence. He has been a free trader and a protectionist—not as if he had seen in either free trade or protection a principle consistently to be recognized and adhered to, but because he looked at different times first upon one and then the other as the system most likely to strengthen the country or to array on his side its political forces.

He has no respect for political parties, his policy being to use them each and all as it may temporarily serve his purposes. Before the war of 1866 he appeared identified with the absolutists, in order to make preparation for the war which was to drive Austria out of the German federation and begin the unification of Germany under Prussian leadership, and for which the Prussian landtag refused to furnish the means. After that war he appeared to side with the liberals—not as if he had shared their principles or approved of their ultimate aims, but because he depended upon them for the measures required to strengthen the new national organization. Then he turned to the conservatives for support, because the liberals aspired to the introduction of parliamentary government, which he thought would weaken the power of the monarch necessary for the defense of the country.

He was a fierce anti-clerical, because he feared the influence of the Catholic clergy as a dangerous element of disintegration in the empire. Then he endeavored to win the friendship of the clergy by abandoning some of the principal features of the *Kultur Kampf*, and admitted even the friendly interference of the pope in the elections for the German reichstag, when he found the continuance of the fight against the church useless and needed the votes of the clerical party for his military and fiscal measures. Thus he cajoles or rebuffs, attracts or repels, treats as friends or as enemies, each and all political parties in turn as they appear fit or unfit to serve the objects he has in view, trying to form, with each session of the parliament, new combinations of political forces to furnish to the government the necessary majority. The party is, for the time being, that which obeys his will. He accepts the advice only of those who agree with him. To those who differ from him he yields only as much as he must, and then only temporarily, to resume the fight with the same stubborn determination at the next convenient moment, until he carries his point. In this manner has Bismarck achieved his great successes.

Such a statesman must needs have certain peculiar advantages to sustain him in power. One of these is a constitutional system which raises him above the control of parliamentary majorities. In this respect Bismarck is situated comfortably enough. As minister of the Prussian crown and as chancellor of the German empire he is, according to the prevailing constitutional theory, responsible only to the king and kaiser. His official acts, done in the king's and kaiser's name, are "government acts" of the sovereign, who is responsible only to God. According to this constitutional system, the parliament may pass or defeat bills, grant or withhold supplies, but it cannot drive a minister out of his place by a direct or implied vote of want of confidence. There is no minister living whose measures have been so often defeated in parliament as Bismarck's have been, but, undisturbed, he holds his post, regarding the adverse vote of a parliamentary majority not as a decision, but merely as an adjournment of the struggle.

Still, all these constitutional advantages would not suffice to secure his position did he not possess another and far more potent element of strength. It is not merely his ability as a debater, which, however, although he is not an orator in the ordinary sense, shines the more brilliantly the more difficult the occasion. It is rather that imposing authority acquired by the greatness of his achievements. It is the immense personality which seem to preside over the destinies of the Old World, and which, standing behind what he says and does, overawes the minds of men. Certainly, not a few of his measures of home policy have called forth much well grounded criticism, his startling political marches and countermarches, the fierce outbursts of his autocratic temper, his undisguised contempt for the principles of parliamentary government, the petty police prosecutions which pursue those who offend him, have deeply irritated many men of liberal views and of self-esteem. Nobody else could have done these things without serious harm to himself. But, in spite of it all, Bismarck's popularity has grown larger from year to year. He can say to his opponents what no one else can say. Remember your resistance to me when I prepared the first blow for German unity. Those who most bitterly denounced me had then to confess that I knew better than they what was good for the Fatherland—that they were wrong and I was right.

This, indeed, does not prove that he is always right; but it goes far to nourish the popular impression that he may be right again, his opponents not knowing it, and that those who are against Bismarck may turn out to be against their country. Thus a large portion of the German people have, under the fascination of this imposing authority, gradually lapsed into the acquiescence of the consciously inferior understanding, trusting that whatever Bismarck may do will be well done. And this condition of things is not now unlikely to last while Bismarck stands at the head of affairs.

But his disappearance will at once reveal the fact that he has no successor. Whoever may follow him will look small in his place. The spell of mysterious superiority will be broken. Bismarck's peculiar power cannot be bequeathed to anyone else. His system of policy, if it may so be called, fitted only him. Neither has he suffered to be developed any other system that might take the place of his own. No statesman has been permitted to grow into greatness by his side, nor have parliamentary parties, under his rule, been allowed to acquire the sense of governmental responsibility. The participation of the representatives of the people in practical government has of late years in Germany rather shrunk than expanded, and yet nothing is more certain than that a determined effort to expand it will be made as soon as the great one-man authority which stands in the way is removed. Germany is full of able men, and a thousand hitherto suppressed ambitions will then make themselves felt. Had they been trained to larger responsibilities, the changes which will inevitably come would probably be easier. It is said that no man is necessary in this world, but Bismarck has been and still is so tremendous a factor in the history of his time that the uncertainty which his disappearance will leave behind it appears uncommonly obscure.

SOME STRANGE GOSSIP.

A Letter from Labouchere Concerning "Unser Fritz" and His Family.

On March 6th, just before the illness of the late emperor, Mr. Henry Labouchere cabled the following letter to the New York *World*. Events since the time of writing have wholly changed the situation concerning much that is referred to in the letter, but since it sheds some light on things past and present, we reprint it entire.

I have to-day (March 6th) received another letter from my reliable correspondent in San Remo. Dr. Bergmann, having Monday pronounced the crown prince's case to be hopeless, declared that the patient had better be left entirely in charge of Dr. Mackenzie, in accordance with his own wish, and he had actually gone to the station to take the train for Milan when a telegram arrived commanding him in the name of the kaiser to remain in San Remo till further orders. Of course he was obliged to obey, but he has since refrained from interfering with the treatment, and Sir Morell and Dr. Hovell have been in sole charge, much to the satisfaction of both the crown prince and the crown princess. The fact is that after the operation of tracheotomy the German surgeons made a most deplorable mess of the case. They insisted on following their own peculiar system of treatment, and a pipe manufactured in Germany was placed in the crown prince's throat, which pipe Sir Morell declared directly he saw it to be entirely unfitted for such purpose, and he predicted the complications which ensued, and which not only caused the prince great pain and inconvenience but also wasted strength just at the time that it was most needed. This infernal instrument of mischief and torture was actually kept in the throat for eleven days in spite of the hourly protests of Dr. Mackenzie, and it was not till the evening of February 20 that the Germans would consent to recognize their blunder by removing the pipe and allowing Sir Morell to substitute one which he had desired to insert in the first instance. The crown prince was at once relieved and slept well the same night, for the first time since the operation. But the Germans would insist on managing the pipe themselves, and, having muddled it in some extraordinary way, actually removed it and replaced the old one, with the result that there were continual discharges of blood.

Yesterday week Dr. Bergmann ignoring the plain and palpable fact that the blood was caused by the faulty pipe, thought fit to express the fear that it really originated in the lungs, and Dr Kussmaul was summoned from Strasburg. Everybody knew that this alarm was an utter humbug, and, of course, Dr Kussmaul derided the theory of lung-disease and declared that Dr. Bergmann had been wrong throughout, and that Dr. Mackenzie's advice ought to have been adopted from the first. Sir Morell was so convinced that his view was correct that he refused to attend a consultation, deeming it a melancholy farce. So Dr. Kussmaul was wholly uninfluenced, and he would naturally have desired to favor his own countryman had he been able to do so. The result was that Bergmann gave up the case and would have left San Remo.

As I have already told you it is hard upon the prince that he should have been tortured and his strength exhausted merely because the German surgeons deemed it derogatory to their dignity to take the advice of an English specialist.

The Crown Prince is terribly worried about the future of his wife and daughters, as he can do nothing for them unless he survive his father and Prince William cannot be counted on, as he has been entirely separated from his family for seven or eight years and is on the worst terms with his mother, having for a long time quietly but cleverly opposed his parents on all questions both public and private.

I am told if the crown princess become a widow her jointure from Germany will be only £1000 a year, with apartments in the Neue Palais at Potsdam, while the princesses will have £20,000 each. The crown princess, however, would never live in Germany under such circumstances, but would probably take up her residence in Italy. She is a woman of great talents, and of all the prince consort's children she is the one that has most fully inherited his intellectual tastes. There is something highly tragical in this fearful blighting of her ambitions and aspirations, and the removal of her husband and herself from public life will be a grave misfortune for Europe, as Prince William, who is endowed with all the more unlovely qualities of the Hohenzollerns, is a mere creature of Prince Bismarck, and is saturated with the Prussian military spirit.

The widely-circulated statement that efforts have been made to induce the crown prince to renounce his right of succession in favor of his son are pure fiction, as the family statutes of the Hohenzollerns provide that a prince afflicted with an incurable malady is ipso facto incapable of ascending the throne. This provision accounts for many of the apparently inexplicable circumstances in the history of the crown prince's case. The immediate object of Prince William and Prince Bismarck (the emperor has become a mere driveler) is to procure the return of the crown prince to Berlin, when the German surgeons are to pronounce his case hopeless, and then there will be a great family council, at which Prince William will be declared heir to the throne. No wonder that the crown princess vehemently opposes these sinister intentions, but how disgraceful that the crown princess should be baited in this barbarous way!

A SECTIONAL BILL.

Chicago Evening Journal

The total product of rice in the United States is 110,000,000 pounds, of which 107,000,000 pounds are produced in Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. All American rice is from Southern states. The imported rice amounts to twice the amount of domestic rice. But the free-trade democrats of these four states forbade that the rice protection should be abolished, and it is retained.

The sugar tariff protects no American industry or trade except the small product of a restricted portion of Louisiana. Sugar costs the people of the United States in taxation $52,000,000 a year. This vast price is paid by the people for the benefit of a few thousand democratic ku klux white voters. It is sectional and partisan legislation of the most flagitious character.

Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia have developed large iron industries within a few years. The democratic free-traders would have been glad to have levied a destructive blow at the iron interests of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan—great republican states, and certain to remain so for long years to come. But Southern democratic states were interested in the same line of policy, and the walls of tariff protection were left standing around them.

On the other hand, Northern industries and interests are everywhere sacrificed in the Mills bill. Lumber is left open to Canadian competition. Wool, one of the greatest products of Northern farmers, is placed on the "free list." Other farm products of the Northern agricultural belts are deprived of the protection that they now enjoy.

Makes Things Lively

New York Sun.

Miss Waldo (of Boston)—Yes, Mr. Wabash, I attended four weddings last week, and three more are on my tablets for this week.

Mr. Wabash (from the West)—Indeed, Miss Waldo, quite a profusion. I s'pose in Boston leap year makes a great difference in the number of weddings.

TROTTING PROSPECTS.

A Brilliant Season Outlined, with New Stakes and Larger Purses.

Dates Claimed for the Annual Sale of Kentucky and Tennessee Thoroughbred Yearlings—Queer Sales in 1887.

New York World.

If the followers of the "bang tails" think they are to have all the racing to themselves during the coming summer they are much mistaken. The trotters will be in the field with more attractive programmes than ever before announced. That the admirers of trotting are not above learning something from the running associations is becoming more apparent each year. The great regret is, however, that the running associations cannot agree among themselves to organize a National association similar in character to the National or American Trotting Association, which, without interfering in any degree with club or association rights, shall legislate for the general good of the turf. One of the running features that the trotting associations have taken up with rapidly increasing enthusiasm is stakes and purses of such value that the contests for them are lifted above ordinary races, become events to be talked about and commented upon from one end of the country to the other. For several years the guarantee stakes of $10,000, at Hartford, has been the event of the grand circuit meetings. This year Rochester wheels into line with the Flower city guarantee stakes of $10,000, which example will no doubt be followed at Buffalo and Cleveland, notwithstanding that both associations have already announced a large increase in the amount to be given in purses for the season of 1888. Here in New York, the Driving club has opened two stakes of $5000 each, one for horses eligible for the 2.25 class, and the other for the three-minute class, both to be trotted at the club's autumn meeting in September.

In the west the interest in trotting is on the increase, if that were possible, and almost every city and town announces meetings at which the purses are of annually increased value. Among other important announcements —and they are comparatively secondary to the great fair meetings at St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis—is the Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' meeting at Washington park, Chicago, in August, and the annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which this year will be held in connection with the Michigan Association, at Detroit, early in September. While in the announcement for stakes to be trotted in 1890 and 1891, which will close on the 10th inst., it is stipulated that the annual meetings of those years will be held not east of Buffalo, provided a majority of all the payments due January 1, 1890 and 1891, in stakes maturing at these meetings be made by nominators residing west of Buffalo. The increased interest taken each year in the annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association have also stirred up that body to increased activity. At the annual meeting held at Lexington on Saturday it was decided that all purses should average not less than $1000, and a meeting of stockholders is ordered for April 21, at which it will be proposed to lease the Fair Association's track for ten years and to erect new stands and make other improvements. The increased interest in trotting is being shown in another way —one of great advantage to breeders—in the average prices they are now getting for stock. This was conspicuously seen at the Brasfield and the Woodard & Harbison sales at Lexington in February. At the Brasfield sale 238 head of horses sold for $91,190, and at the Woodard sale 461 head sold for $175,430, a total of $266,620 paid for horses mostly bred in the West at two sales alone. Nor is it unlikely that the same excellent average of prices will be obtained at the Peter C. Kellogg & Co. sale to be held at the American Institute buildings, in this city, beginning March 20 and ending March 24, at which the celebrated Thornedale establishment, belonging to Mr. Edwin Thorne, will be sold, with consignments from California and many of the most prominent breeders in the country. There will also be a series of weekly sales inaugurated on Wednesday at the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth street, at which domestic horses, especially trotters, will be sold.

One feature of the trotting meetings that should receive the earnest attention of associations is that of programmes, especially with a view of accommodating those that bet. It is useless to shut one's eyes and pretend to ignore betting. The success of the trotting meetings in this state last year under the provisions of the Ives bill was very conspicuous. But some change is absolutely necessary. The usual "card" of two and three races at mile heats, three in five, with alternate heats, locks up too much money, especially when the contestants are evenly matched, and with split heats its takes four, five and sometimes seven heats to decide a race. This subject was agitated late in the season of 1887, and various propositions were made with a view to reducing the number of heats. The three-in-five rule was to be amended to a mile and repeat, with dashes of a mile and up to three miles. Meetings are already announced here in the state of New York at the Driving Park (old Fleetwood) May 22 to 25, at Poughkeepsie June 12 to 15 and at Island Park, Albany, June 19 to 22, at which it would certainly be a good idea to try a modified programme and introduce a dash race each day. Although the Driving Club of New York has already agreed upon a programme of the three-in-five-order, it could be amended. The programme at Poughkeepsie has not yet been announced, and it might be a good idea for the proprietor, Mr. Jacob Ruppert, and his agent, Mr. D. B. Herrington, to try the experiment and see how it works, with a view, if successful, to continue the same at the Grand Circuit meeting in August.

THOROUGHBRED SALES

The New York *Sportsman* announces that the annual spring sales of thoroughbred yearlings and horses in training will be about as follows

April 27, Belle Meade yearlings. B. G. Bruce and P. C. Kidd, auctioneers.
May 2, Fairview yearlings, W. Easton, auctioneer
May 2, Combination sale yearlings, brood mares, etc., B. D. Bruce auctioneer
May 3, Woodburn yearlings B D Bruce,
May 4, Emendorf yearlings
May 5 Runnymede and Coldstream yearlings, Bruce & Kidd auctioneers
May 7, Dixiana, McGrathiana and Lake View yearlings. W Easton, auctioneer.
May 8, Kingston, Iroquois, Fleetwood yearlings Bruce & Kidd, auctioneers.
May 9 Meadowthorpe and Edgewater yearlings, W Easton, auctioneer
May 10 Leonatus yearlings, Bruce & Kidd, auctioneers
May 11, Combination sale brood mares and horses in training, Bruce & Kidd.
May 12. Combination sale, W Easton

In connection with some of the above sales it would be as well to erase from the advertisements the words "without reserve." At least a careful examination of the sales made last year shows that the old Kentucky rules, "without reserve, by bidding, etc.," were often violated. Yearlings were announced as sold at the Reed, Scott, Thomas and other sales in May, which were again announced and sold by their breeders at the November and December sales. Some of the conspicuous examples were some of the Long Taw yearlings which were said to have been sold to C. W. Medinger on April 24, but were resold at the Easton sale at Lexington in November, as also were several of the Rayon d'Ors, including the brother to Satan (Rayon d'Or-Presto), reported as sold to J. D. Morrissey in May for $550, but again sold in December, the property of Mr. Scott, to E. D. Morgan, of New York, for $1300. The Nellie Ransom colt sold in May to R. J. Treacy, for $510, for which Mr. J. B. Haggin paid $1500 in December. One of the most singular sales was that of the Kantaka-Blandona colt, reported as sold to J. E. McDonald in May for $210, and again in December to the same buyer for $500. In connection with the Elmendorf yearlings, Mr. D. T. Baxter writes from Lexington as follows

The Elmendorf yearlings this year consist of twenty two fillies and the same number of colts. Six colts and nine fillies are by Virgil being the last of that great sire's get. Six fillies and eight colts are by Glenelg. There are also six fillies and the same number of colts by imported Prince Charlie, which are the last sired by that renowned stallion. A colt and filly by Tramway and a colt by Bannock Lath make up the total. All these youngsters are eligible to start in the Coney Island Jockey Club's Futurity stakes of 1889, and they include sisters to Santa Rita, Los Angeles and the great unbeaten Tremont, with full brothers to Dry Monopole, Firenzi, and the once famous Vera Cruz. Mr. Daniel Swigert bought the Elmendorf stud from the late Milton H. Sanford in 1882 and since that time he has held six sales at which he sold 265 colts and fillies for the princely sum of $255 610, an average of $964 56 per head.

A Bill to Unite the Democratic Party.

Louisville Courier-Journal

The bill is a very mild measure, indeed. It is drawn with the purpose of affording relief to the taxpayers, and at the same time uniting the democratic party. If there is any disposition among democrats to follow Randall, there should be a democratic caucus. The time for discussion and compromise has passed. The bill is a compromise bill, drawn in accordance with the Chicago platform. By it the party will stand or fall.

The president has done his duty. The members of the ways and means committee have done theirs. If necessary, let the speaker, following the example of Mr. Clay, leave the chair and lead the debate on the floor, and then let the whole power of the party caucus be invoked. It is time now to decide who is with us and who is against us

The passage of a joint resolution, directing the secretary of the interior to investigate the practicability of constructing storage reservoirs in the arid regions of the country, is the first step toward the systematic opening of large tracts on the Pacific coast to agricultural settlement. It is not probable, or perhaps desirable, that the general government should construct irrigation works, but it may well employ some of the many competent topographers and engineers of the army in surveying and plotting water-sheds, determining the best sites for storage dams, and furnishing other data which will enable private enterprise to work intelligently toward the development of the country. The problem of artesian water supply might also, at the same time, be investigated.

Headache,

Pain in the Side and Back, and Constipation, indicate that the digestive and excretory organs are in a disordered condition, and that a laxative is needed. For this purpose, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be used.

Ayer's Pills are a never failing remedy for Headaches caused by a Disordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this infirmity, and never found anything to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills. This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in perfect health. Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I have found entire relief from Constipation, Stomach troubles and Nervous Headache, by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I suffered a long time from these complaints, was under medical treatment, without obtaining relief, and a part of the time was unable to work. A friend, who had been similarly afflicted, urged me to take Ayer's Pills. I commenced using this remedy, and by the time I had taken four boxes, was cured.—F. L. Dobson, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at the city of Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday the 11th day of April at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to wit: Representative in Congress, three Presidential Electors, Supreme Judge and District Officers and to select six Delegates to attend the National Republican Convention and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The Convention will consist of 209 Delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Baker	5	Lane	10
Benton	7	Linn	10
Clackamas	9	Malheur	2
Clatsop	[illegible]	Marion	14
Columbia	4	Morrow	5
Coos	[illegible]	Multnomah	30
Crook	[illegible]	Polk	6
Curry	[illegible]	Tillamook	3
Douglas	9	Umatilla	10
Gilliam	6	Union	6
Grant	6	Wallowa	4
Jackson	7	Wasco	9
Josephine	4	Washington	8
Klamath	3	Yamhill	9
Lake	[illegible]		
Total			209

—The same being one delegate at large from each county, and one delegate for every 150 votes and one for every fraction over one-half thereof cast for Hon Binger Hermann Congressman at the last general election. The committee recommend that the primaries be held March 31st 1888 and the County Conventions April 5th 1888 unless otherwise ordered by the proper county central committee.

Republican electors and voters of the State without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the American principle of protective tariff and dignifying American labor giving free popular education to the masses of the people effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the State by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and principles are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.

Portland, Or. Feb. 24 1888. 1 f td

Republican papers please copy.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simple with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
m tu

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 85 North 20th cor E st. 10m1f

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER. WAGES $15 per week. Apply H. Friend, Ellensburg, W. T. 9m6

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN lithographic engraving, must have talent and means to pay for tuition. The Lewis & Dryden Printing Co. 8mtf

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL MERchandise salesman, must thoroughly understand the clothing business in the other business need apply. P. C. Advocate office Second street between Taylor and Salmon. 1212

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes. Sent any distance. Good pay. Can make everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co. 135 Eighth st. New York City

ALL GIRLS THAT CAN DO PLAIN COOKING well or general housework call all that wish good girls call. Good German or Swedish cooks can get good wages by calling at 268 Second st.
1-6m A. A. OATLIN

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A PLACE AS HOUSEKEEPER ON a farm. Address Mrs. Palmer, Dayton, Or. 1 m6

SITUATION WANTED BY A BOY 14 YEARS OF age willing to work or learn a trade. Address P. O. Box 11 East Portland. 11m8

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do up stairs work or as servant in a small family. Inquire Water street between K and L, East Portland. 1 m5

A FIRST CLASS CHISEL MAKER DESIRES A position. Had first prize at Montreal Canada in 1885 and first prize at Salem Or. in 1886 87, also first prize at Mechanics' Fair Portland in '87. Address R. MESSIER, McMinnville, Or. 1m7

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES A SITUATION as nurse, city or country. Apply at 106 Washington st between 9 and 12 A. M. 10m

WANTED—AGENTS.

1000 LADY AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIately grand new rubber undergarment for females. $10 a day proof free. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill. 1m

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 80 Oak street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED A DRUG STORE—I WISH TO BUY a drug store in the city. State price and location. Address Druggist, Or. [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HORSE OR light wagon. Will exchange [illegible] as part payment. Address C. M. W., [illegible] Block, [illegible] and Or.

BOARDERS WANTED FIRST CLASS TABLE. [illegible] 71 B st. [illegible] 11m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVED—THE OFFICE OF THE AMERIcan Laundry has been removed to 150 First street with C. H. Wilcox newsdealer. 1m

REMOVED—HERMANN METZGER'S HIDE and Wool Depot has removed to 112 Front st. [illegible] street between Salmon and Main. [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—TATUM & BOWEN will remove to their new store [illegible] Front street between Washington and Alder where they will carry full line of Machinery and [illegible] Supplies.

BRITISH SHIP STOCKBRIDGE CAPTAIN MOLLER from San Francisco.—Neither the Master nor the undersigned Consignees will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
12m3 C. [illegible] SAR & CO. Consignees

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 F st. Portland Or. 4mtf

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—A GENERAL MERCHANDISE business in the country. Apply to Wm. Kerron, Second and Yamhill sts. Portland Oregon. [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPItal in one of the best paying saloons in the city. Address H. B. care Oregonian. 11m4

SADDLERY AND HARNESS BUSINESS AT cost. Apply to P. J. Cronin, 123 Front st. Possession given purchaser. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MILK BUSINESS OF seven cows with cans route and wagon. The best paying route of the size in the city. Address Milk Route care Oregonian. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN one of the largest and best paying flouring mill properties in Eastern Oregon, holder must sell on account of failing health. Apply to EUGENE D. WHITE, Real Estate Agent northwest corner First and Alder, rooms B, C and D second floor. 29m

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware: 94 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms at 259 Morrison street. 2m1m

FOR RENT LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, newly furnished $10 gentlemen preferred; modern conveniences, private family. 270 Yamhill street

DESK OR OFFICE ROOM FOR RENT—IN a central desirable location. Apply to G. W. Inwin Real Estate No 3 Morrison street. 3m f

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties, very reasonable at 4 Fourth st. corner Ash. 8m1m

ROOMS TO LET IN THE CULLY BLOCK, Fourth and J sts. East Portland, suitable either for offices or for the accommodation of families or individuals. 12m12

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms, convenient for housekeeping in a small family. Inquire at 448 East Park street. 29ftf

FOR RENT—HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE OF rooms also single rooms, modern improvements. 15 Seventh st., corner Taylor. 11m4

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite and single, use of bath, also unfurnished rooms. 141 Morrison street N. W. cor Seventh. 2m1m

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK FIRST and Market streets, to respectable parties without children one suite of rooms, handsomely furnished. 11m12

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED BAY-window rooms, en suite or single, furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st. 4atf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—TWO STORY BRICK 25x100 NO. 125 Front st. Inquire of M. C. LYON. 1mtf

HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS FOR RENT BY THE first of April, furniture for sale. Inquire at 331 [illegible] street. mtf

FOR RENT—A NINE ROOM HOUSE IN CENtral part of East Portland. Apply to Wm. Dalton, East Portland. 4mtf

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—8 ROOMS with bath, hot and cold water for term of 6 months; best references required. 232 Third st. cor [illegible]. 1 mtf

FOR RENT—A FAMILY RESIDENCE AT MT. Tabor delightfully situated and commanding a fine view of mountains and magnificent scenery. Apply to J. FRED CLARK & SONS 13 Stark st. 2mtf

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 315 TENTH ST NOW occupied by Mr. Samuel Heitshu possession given April 1. Can be seen at any time. f23 tf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD NICELY FURnished rooms en suite or single. 201 Seventh st., corner of Taylor. 2 f1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF 5 QUARTER BLOCKS in East Portland for $600 each. 5mtf
J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark street.

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette Valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 40 Second street, Portland, Oregon. 2atf

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES FIVE BLOCKS from city on Asylum road, also two choice residence properties central part of city. Either or all at a great bargain. Address or inquire at 228 East Park street city. 13m2

112 X 204 FEET, NEAR STREET RAILROAD in East Portland with fine new 10 roomed house in fine location, price $4500. A sightly corner lot with 9 roomed house and barn, $2500. 25x100 feet on Fourth street with small house, $1600. Valuable lot on Fourth street good business property, $2700. A fine half block in Logan's addition $300. New 5-roomed house and lot in Stephens addition $1500. Three valuable lots in Holladay addition very cheap.
3m1m LOGAN & McCOY
Corner Fourth and L streets, East Portland

FOR SALE—IN FRUIT VALE, MOUNT TABOR —A few fine tracts of land celebrated for their fruit raising qualities in lots ranging from 5 to 10 acres each cheap. J. FRED CLARK & SONS 13 Stark st.

$2500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN general merchandise store two hours from Portland best business opportunity in the northwest. Inquire of H. E. BATTIN & CO 130 Front st., Portland. 9mtf

$2600 WILL BUY SEVEN ELEGANT LOTS within ten blocks of railroad bridge all level and commanding splendid view. This is a bargain and is offered for a few days only. CHAMBERS & HILL Russell street Albina. 9m7

FOR SALE—A CHOICE AND SIGHTLY QUARter block with a fine two story dwelling on it situated at cor Front and Woods sts, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars inquire of Portland Trust Company of Oregon 69 Third st. 2ftf

GARDENERS ATTENTION—WILL SELL OR lease a highly improved twelve-acre garden in town of Union Or. brick cellar frame dwelling hot house hog and chicken houses trout pond, 300 fruit trees plenty running water, good well etc. a ready cash market for all the fruits and vegetables raised. For particulars apply to or address Wilzinski Bros. & Co. cor Front and Pine st. Portland Or. 24ftf

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—NINETEEN MILES northwest from Portland on the N. P. R. R. at Scappoose depot, store postoffice and school house near. Contains 67 acres choice level land 50 being prairie all fenced, mostly board and cedar posts; house barn and other buildings. Terms easy. For particulars apply to J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark street Portland. 7ftf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale and cottage for rent at 53 South Sixth street. 10m4

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SORREL HORSE, an excellent roadster. American stable, corner First and Jefferson streets. 1 m7

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE QUARTER SIDE bar buggy cheap. Inquire at American Stable, corner First and Jefferson sts. 8 m7

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts.
6 tf F. BOTEFUHR

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZERA SNOW—ATTORNEY HAS REMOVED to the Arlington Building Rooms 4 and 5 Second floor. 14f m

MAGNETIC HEALING—DR. S. H. TRYON THE great healer. Office room 21 second floor Ladd's building corner First and Columbia streets, Portland, Oregon. m7

MISS M. WESLEY STEAM BATHS AND Magnetic Treatment, Multnomah block Room [illegible] Morrison and Fifth streets. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. 7m7

LADIES SAFE POWDERS—ALWAYS SAFE; always sure never fail over 500 ladies have given unasked for testimonials, one package sent to any address on receipt of $5. Address Dr LaVeere, Portland Oregon. 21f1m

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. BROWN NATURAL clairvoyant tells past present and future, gives advice and tells result of business lawsuits journeys, etc. at 31 First street room 10. Sittings daily, ladies $1, gents $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. 11m7

MME. NELSON THE GREAT SEERESS TELLS past, present and future. Consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. ladies $1 gentlemen $2. [illegible] Park st. between Sixth and Seventh. 1m1m

MRS. DR. STRASSMAN SELLS SPECIFIC, sure and safe remedies for female irregularities (monthly periods) no matter from what cause, never fail in any case. $5. 16 Post st. San Francisco. f1m

MISS T. B. McMILLEN PSYCHOMETRIST and magnetic healer; hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Residence on First between C and D McMillen's addition, East Portland. 2ajtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N. Front st. Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants 30 North Front street, Portland.

MASON EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street Portland Or. 2m

MILLER & WEST—(J. O. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front st. between Washington and Stark.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 24 Front street, cor. Ash st.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. corner Front and Alder streets Portland Or.

G. COHN & BRO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Com'n Merchants, 168 and 170 Front bet. Morrison and Yamhill. Consignments solicited on lowest rates of commission. Market rates regularly furnished.

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant. Front street near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignment.

MACHINISTS.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS ROBT. COLLIER & CO. Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, [illegible] and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved works. Castings and Machinery of all kinds. Engines. Bells, etc. Orders made promptly. Front and [illegible] st. Portland Oregon. 1mtf

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts. Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 and 68 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company 32 North First st. Factory in McMillan's Addition East Portland. 15dtf

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67 & 71 Front st., Portland Or.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES

FREEBORN & CO JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 187 and 189 Third street.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property by the German Saving and Loan Society of San Francisco by B. Goldsmith agent. 27dtf

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PORTLAND CIGAR FACTORY (H. RUFFIN) Fine Havana Cigars. 48 Alder st. bet. 4 and 5.

SEEDS

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO. 108 AND 110 FRONT st. Portland, Oregon. 6c

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

THE RANDALL BILL.

Randall's revenue scheme would be a fairly good one—as good as could be expected to pass—if it were so changed as to take part of the protective duty from sugar and none of the tax from liquors. There is objection, indeed, to repeal any part of the tobacco tax, but since it is quite certain that this tax will be repealed, it is useless to protest. It is, however, a grotesque absurdity to leave a tax on sugar when the tax on tobacco is to be removed and the tax on whisky is to be heavily reduced

The Randall bill proposes changes that would take about $70 000 000 from the revenues derived from liquors and tobacco and about $[illegible] 000,000 from the revenues derived from customs This deep cut of the internal revenue is proposed as a means of maintaining the leading features of the protective tariff laws The question for the republicans in congress to decide is, which of the two democratic schemes is on the whole the fairer one The Mills scheme is partisan, sectional and most inequitable in its bearing on many of the leading industries of the country the Randall scheme is objectionable mainly in that it does not propose to take any part of the duty from sugar, but does propose to take a large part of the taxes from alcoholic liquors

Alcoholic liquors ought at all times to pay all the taxes that can be collected from them The same is true of tobacco It is certain, however, that the tobacco tax will be almost wholly if not entirely, cut off The scheme of both parties takes it in—not so much, however, as a necessary means of reducing the revenue as a means of saving other special interests. The leading object of the Mills faction is to keep Southern industries covered, particularly sugar and to this end Northern industries are to be heroically sacrificed The leading object of the Randall faction—while they would also save Southern industries as a means of holding partisan ascendency in the South—is to avert the unfair and dangerous blow that the Mills faction are striking at important interests of the North But the revenue must be reduced, and the Mills faction go at wool, lumber, salt and other Northern industries, while the Randall faction go at the liquor tax. Both, however, are extremely careful not to cut off the sugar duty

It will probably be the final judgment of a majority in congress that it will be less injurious to the country to take the tax from tobacco and part of the tax from liquors than to allow wool and other products chiefly of the Northern states to be deprived of protection, while manufactured goods are still heavily protected, and while the tax on sugar continues to augment the surplus in the treasury at the rate of $[illegible],000,000 to $60,000,000 a year, in order that the planters of Louisiana, still assured of protection, may not go back on the democratic party

The whole subject in its present form, is a jumble of partisan politics and special industrial interests Every free trader, every tariff reformer in congress, has some pet industry which he insists shall still be protected, and moreover, his eye is always wide open to the political consequences in his own state or district of any reduction of the protection which any interest in it enjoys So the free trader and revenue reformer in congress, in making up his tariff bill, steers round those industries in his own locality that still insist on protection and those industries in general which cannot be deprived of protection without embarrassment to the democratic party and directs his reform at industries in other parts of the country As a consequence, raw products yielded chiefly by the Northern states are favored in the Mills bill with a place on the free list while raw products yielded chiefly by the South are still to be protected Again the [illegible] reformer of the Eastern and Middle states, who is a partner in this scheme, is to be conciliated and held by continuing protection to his manufactured goods, while he is to get his raw materials free. The Randall bill though it proposes to reduce the tax on whisky, is not so bad as this. If tariff reduction cannot be fair, then the tariff should not be reduced at all

HAS HE GROTESQUE?

Col Robert G Ingersoll in his beautiful eulogy of Lincoln, says of him "He was a strange mingling of mirth and tears, of the tragic and of the grotesque, of Socrates and Rabelais Why strange? Extreme sensibility to mirth is almost always accompanied in a superior man with sensibility to melancholy, which is nothing more than shedding tears internally Nelson, the heroic genius of battle in a sea fight, was in private life a shy, melancholy man, tender and affectionate to the point of sentimental weakness. The Duke of Wellington, when he spoke of Sir Robert Peel's death in the house of lords shed tears freely and was completely broken down by emotion. George Washington, called cold and haughty, kissed Gen Knox and shed tears when he bade farewell to his comrades in arms. Lee had tears in his eyes when he parted with his gallant army after Appomattox Tom Hood, the most fertile humorist of his day, wrote the most pathetic poems in the English language Charles Lamb, another most exquisite humorist, abounded in pathos the stately Puritan scholar, Milton, shows his tender sensibility in Lycidas Shakespeare's grasp of the pathetic was firm as his sway of tragic or comic muse Thackeray, termed a cynic by doll women [illegible] to men, drew a big [illegible] dignity in the manliness and moral [illegible] The [illegible] Newcome, [illegible] conspicuous for this sensibility [illegible] and melancholy, to laughter and [illegible] Ingersoll calls a 'strange mingling,' [illegible]

There is [illegible] about it. The strange thing would be to find a large and superior [illegible] without this [illegible] and the [illegible] long did not [illegible] the camera [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] the grotesque in the tragic, was half Socrates and half Rabelais there is no proof that Lincoln had the Socratic quality, but of the rank humor and grotesque fun of Rabelais he had no [illegible] we think that Lincoln did in the cabinet meeting, in which he without any previous warning submitted the emancipation proclamation, by reading a chapter from the Orpheus C Kerr papers, a popular political satire of that day but the explanation of this act is found in the natural, not in the grotesque It was long Lincoln's habit when ever he found his constitutional melancholy creeping over him, in consequence of the contemplation of the succession of the awful defeats to Union arms that marked the bloody battle summer of 1862 to lift his mind out of its mood of morbid introspection by reading some thing that would rouse his sense of ridiculous and make him again a stalwart executive actor rather than a sorrowful dreamer He did it deliberately as a sedative or stimulant, just as many men like Grant, when depressed or excited, light a cigar and puff themselves into calmness and mental composure. Lincoln read Orpheus C Kerr to his cabinet not only to divert his own mind from dwelling upon the cares that followed him, 'not as single spies, but in battalions,' but to rouse and divert the oppressed minds of his cabinet, so that they would be ready to grapple with the great question he was about to precipitate upon them, without any interference, without any color of the chronic gloom that he knew affected their spirits as it did his own great soul. There was nothing grotesque in this act it was entirely practical he was only taking his own tonic for depression of spirits, and trying to make his cabinet take it, who needed it as badly as he did himself Mr Ingersoll is wrong While Lincoln was of Socratic quality, he did not touch elbows sympathetically with Rabelais he was not grotesque. Chauncey Depew in his great address names Washington as, all around, our greatest man, but the time is not far distant when the nation will agree with Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, who in a recent address said that "Lincoln is slowly but surely working his way in the hearts of the people, and in the general thought of mankind, to the place that he must, in my judgment, eventually occupy, as first and greatest of Americans born of woman"

WHY COAL HAS NOT PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

The duty on coal is retained in the administration bill. Yet, on no feature of the tariff have the administration organs uttered wilder complaints than in regard to the duty on coal. But now they accept with approval the bill which retains the duty Why?

Because the South is now a producer of coal Southern members told the Mills committee distinctly that they would not permit the removal of the duty The Nashville *American* says "A controlling feature with us is the regard manifested for Southern interests, by leaving the duty on iron ore and coal undisturbed, with the very slight modification of the duty on pig iron The Mobile *Register* says "Coal is not placed upon the free list, and the cut upon iron is from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton. The furnaces of Alabama need no better protection than $6 per ton. It will offset the difference between English and American labor, pay the transportation from Birmingham to Mobile and leave our iron men still an advantage over the foreign furnace Iron and coal being safe, the *Register* breathes more freely"

So we shall hear no more from the "tariff reform organs about people freezing to death in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, and poor people in our cities shivering through the winter, owing to "the infamous tax on coal." If only Pennsylvania and other Northern states were producers of coal the article would go on the administration's free list mighty quick.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

On the 2d inst., Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, made a notable speech before the house in advocacy of a bill, which authorizes the president of the United States to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States of America and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the empire of Brazil. In support of this measure, Mr McCreary presented a mass of statistics showing that while the United States is far the heaviest buyer of South American products, it finds in South America a very small market for its own productions. The millions which the United States pay each year to the various South American countries does not return by reciprocal process of trade, but goes to Europe. To the fifteen republics and one empire (Brazil) south of us, last year we exported merchandise to the value of $64 719 000, our total exports to all countries for the year being $752, 180,902. Of $331 100,590 in merchandise sold to these sixteen countries south of us in 1885, the share of the United States was only $42,598,46[illegible], and yet we are their nearest neighbors

The South American countries are developing materially at a rate scarcely exceeded by the United States. In 1876 the imports of the Argentine Republic were valued at $36,000 000 in 1884 they had reached $80,000 000. In 1876 the merchandise brought to that country from England, France and Germany was valued at only $18 000 000, while in 1884 it was more than $[illegible] 000,000 The entire imports from the United States for twenty years were $5 000,000 less than those from the three commercial nations of Europe just named for the year 1884. In the past two years the Argentine Republic has made contracts for $90 000 000 worth of railway improvements, including a line of rail north ward into Bolivia and two lines in the direction of Chili and Peru, so as to bring the commerce of the Pacific slope into the harbor of Buenos Ayres, instead of taking it around the straits of Magellan From 1874 to 1884 the foreign commerce of Chili increased from $12 000 000 to $132,000 000 From $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 in merchandise is imported into Chili each year, of which England furnishes $25 000 000 France, $1 000 000 Germany $5 000,000, and the United States only $3,000,000

The discrimination against the United States on the part of South American buyers has its cause in commercial conditions, which, it is believed by those who are advocating the pending bill, could be turned to our account by diplomatic arrangements. The arrangement proposed includes an international tribunal to determine all grievances, such modification of tariffs as might be deemed mutually beneficial, the promotion of means of communication, a uniform system of customs regulations, unity of regulations governing port and other commercial charges, uniform systems of invoices and sanitation a uniform system governing weights and measures, patent rights, copyrights, trade marks and the extradition of criminals, and the adoption of common silver coin by each government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the American countries There are, of course, many other minor points

An arrangement of this kind might and would, no doubt, promote the interest of the United States in the South American market, but we can never rival the manufacturing countries of Europe in this or any other market till we can produce manufactured goods cheaper than they can. This is out of the question till labor is as cheap or nearly as cheap in America as in Europe Abundance and cheapness of raw materials here, is of course, an item in our favor, comparative proximity is another, but they do not make up the difference between the cost of labor here and its cost in Europe Certain articles we can produce cheaper than Europe, and certain other articles of exclusive American production we can continue to send to South America and the proposed agreement will, if carried out greatly facilitate the business but we cannot expect it till the conditions of labor in the United States have greatly changed, and changed for the worse to gain and hold the South American trade against European competition

A BULLY DISCOMFITED

John L Sullivan a great hulking brute from Boston, who went across the water to gather [illegible] is likely to come home shorn He has been fought to a draw in the prize-ring by an Englishman greatly inferior to him in size and strength but evidently more than his match in pluck skill and endurance Prize-fighting is a disgusting business outlawed among all civilized nations, and it is a subject for international congratulation that this Sullivan, who has been styled "a holy terror" by his idiotic admirers has been discomfited and proved to be a terror to nobody except those who are easily terrified by the bullying clack of a man of exceptional size strength and agility This Irish American tiger from Boston went over to England boasting that he would make all the Englishmen hunt their holes and return champion brute of the civilized world, if we may be permitted to use so paradoxical an expression. To call such a creature a distinctively American product, because he went swaggering over England wearing the American colors, is absurd, for the bottom of human society the world over is inhabited by human bulldogs and reptiles of all sorts A prizefighter is no more a peculiar product of American civilization than a burglar, a pickpocket, a pimp or a prostitute A prizefighter stands for nothing but that shameful degradation of human nature that is found everywhere from the Indus to the pole

Sullivan has been a national nuisance for a long time, and he is about as much entitled to the sympathy of America as would be a bulldog bred in Boston who was matched to fight an English bulldog across the water America and England have legitimate rivalries both in business, mechanical arts and industries and in manly, humane sports but this big Irish American tiger who was born a wharf rat in Boston, and has been forced to "a draw" by a little British bulldog does not represent any American opinion or sympathies that entitle him to wear the American colors in his hat and pose as an American champion Champion of what? Champion brute champion bully champion wife-beater champion of cruelty to animals champion cuffer of newsboys and "knocker out" of waitergirls champion braggart, and in his heart champion coward There is only one regret for his defeat, it will bring him home sooner to America than otherwise, for now England will be too hot to hold him, he will be booted everywhere as a fellow who was afraid to die game in the ring. Heenan, with both his eyes closed by Sayers, fought to the last without a whimper and never left the ring until mobbed out of it, but this bully was glad to call it "a draw" between himself and the British bantam

Now that Mitchell has proved that this big brute from Boston cannot stand punishment, and has but a faint heart beneath his braggart's hide, Sullivan will be challenged and probably beaten by any middle weight fighter of respectable skill on both sides of the water He will have to fight or fly he will probably retire to private life—if he ever had a private life to retire to Jem Smith will give him no rest in England, and Dempsey and Kilrain will probably seek his scalp when he returns to America. Altogether the lot of John Laurence Sullivan is not a happy one If he stays in England he must fight or be hooted and hissed out of the country, if he returns to America he must prepare to defend his title to that 'belt of beaten brass," which was Boston's last gift to her favorite son when he started for England But yesterday the word of this Cæsar of the prize ring might have stood against the world but yesterday he was "a holy terror" to-day he is a discrowned braggart and [illegible] no longer to anybody save women and children and helpless beasts of burden

Let us hope Sullivan's defeat will tend to abate the prizefighting craze and relegate the whole brutal business to the lowest depth of society where it belongs—to the applause and enthusiasm of outlaws, criminals and other wild beasts that rage and gnash their teeth at the base of every civilization in the world Sullivan and all men of his stamp are as utterly useless and contemptible members of society as the "road agent" that robs a railway train or the lusty beggar that tramps to and fro, a "holy terror" to all persons who love public peace and are devoted to private industry A bulldog is not useless, for he can be trained into a useful watch dog, but a prize fighter produces nothing but public disorder and demoralization he watches no slaughter house he guards no property he watches nothing, but prowls up and down the land selling his person to anybody who cares to pat his red brawn and bet his sesterces on his blood He is a nuisance, and the bigger the brute the more he cumbers the earth

There was a curious contest in the municipal election at Portland, Me The republicans were ostensibly for the prohibitory law, the democrats actually against it. But it was alleged that the republicans had an arrangement with the liquor dealers, under which there were to be no prosecutions for violations of the law It was believed by the democrats that by making this charge against their opponents and by nominating Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, for mayor, the republicans could be beaten The effort was made, the democrats, though really opposed to prohibition, nominated its most stalwart supporter and an old republican, the republicans, professing to be satisfied with the law, took a candidate who, as mayor, has frankly pronounced its enforcement impracticable, and therefore has not exerted himself to enforce it. The result was that Dow was beaten almost two to one. The fact that lies behind all these things is that prohibition is an utter farce The people of Maine vote for it, and yet do not observe it nor intend to observe it. The fifths of those who vote for prohibition vote for it for others, not for themselves, and therefore they continually violate the law of their own making, and render the whole thing a farce.

In one respect Sullivan is like Napoleon When he does not win a decisive victory it is counted a defeat Such is the judgment as to his "drawn battle" with Mitchell Such was the result, in Napoleon's career, of the combats at Eylau and Asperon Boston may now go into mourning The "culcher" of Boston has received deep affront and humiliation Mayor O'Brien, who, before Sullivan set out for Europe, presided at a corporation dinner given to the hero who was going forth conquering and to conquest, may now call a meeting to deplore the loss of the prestige of Boston There are no more orators like Webster, no more thinkers like Emerson no more poets like Longfellow, and now it's all up with Sullivan It will be no honor any more to hail from Boston.

The Northern Pacific, having as it fondly imagines, bottled up the O R & N and corked it down, is preparing to possess itself of the north Snake river country On the 7th inst. the "Central Washington Railroad Company was organized at Tacoma for the purpose of building a road 200 miles in length from Cheney into the Big Bend country The officers of the new company are all Northern Pacific employes or stockholders, as follows J M Buckley, president, C B Cole, vice-president Geo S Baxter, of St. Paul, treasurer H S Huson, engineer J A. Barker, auditor Newman Kline, secretary

The tariff situation bears a little hard on some of our democratic brethren For example the chairman of the democratic state committee is not a free trader and doesn't think that wool and lumber ought to be put on the free list, but he don't want to protest openly through the board of trade, and therefore dodges by setting up the plea that it is a political question. Mr Goldsmith is known here as a thorough going protectionist it wouldn't hurt if he were so known to the administration at Washington

If the wool grower is not to have protection the woolen manufacturer shall not have it, nor shall the sugar planter These are pointers for the right kind of a tariff platform

The proposed $15 000 subsidy for the Ilwaco Shoalwater Bay railroad has been raised and it is hoped that the road will be built within the current year

DON QUIXOTE MILLS

He Looks at His Armor and Thinks He Is Really a St George

New Orleans Times Democrat

Mr Mills labors under the delusion that he is a second St. George, slaying the great tariff dragon Twice in his introductory remarks he declares that his tariff bill is aimed at trusts The result will be he says to break up the numerous trusts now forming in the country and in the sugar schedule he says it will result in breaking up the infamous sugar trusts that have formed for the purpose of increasing the price of that article"

Mr Mills is mistaken This bill would have no such effect if adopted All the intelligent revenue reform and free trade papers have told him so and advise him to leave trusts alone and try to frame an intelligent revenue bill.

MEETING NOTICES.

Ellison Encampment No 1 I O O F Regular meeting this Tuesday evening at 7 30 o'clock Full attendance requested By order of Encampment HARRY C BOYD Scribe

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Oregon Commandery No. 1

There will be a meeting of Oregon Commandery No 1 Knights Templar at the asylum Masonic Temple this Tuesday evening at [illegible] o'clock. Work in the Black degree A full attendance requested By order R E LIPPINCOTT Em. Com G WHITEHOUSE Rec

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mr Rudolph Emblad will take place from Deliu's undertaking establishment corner Second and Morrison streets this morning at 10 o'clock Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BERGER & WADDELL, Sign Painters, 130 First, bet. Washington and Alder up stairs

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers, Lowest Prices. 5 Washington St

NEW TO-DAY.

ETHAN W. ALLEN,

Late candidate for school clerk extends congratulations to the successful [illegible] and [illegible] thanks to friends and announces to [illegible] that he is still in the [illegible] business at the old stand 1 Second street.

STUBBS & LAWRENCE

HARDWARE AND MECHANICS TOOLS REmoved to 55 First street, Union block 11m6*

COLEMAN & DRAKE,

Importers and dealers in Hardware Mechanics Tools Loggers and Farmers Tools.

No 11 FIRST ST NEW MARKET BLOCK

SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Choice five acre lots in the Gilham tract, adjoining Mt Tabor, from $225 to $275 per acre

GRADON & ANGEL, Agents,

6m*tf *No 106 First street.*

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER AT [illegible] Washington st

MRS A S BAKER DRESSMAKER 311 WEST Park st near Clay 15m1m

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S 71 Morrison street

BARBER WANTED AT CAPITAL BATHS steady employment 104 First st

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. Apply mornings at 165 Eleventh st

A LADY CANVASSER WANTED—AT 151 FIFTH street between Morrison and Alder

APPRENTICES WANTED BY MRS BAKE dressmaker 311 West Park st near Clay

SHOW CASE OR CABINET MAKER WANTED at Dixon Borgeson & Co [illegible] Washington

WANTED—A SADDLE HORSE. ADDRESS H B H this office stating age color and price

WANTED A GIRL [illegible] REHEARSE [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS steady work [illegible] April 10 Morrison

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM rent very reasonable 7th st bet [illegible]

DR E A JONES 5 MORRISON BETWEEN First and [illegible]

FOR RENT NICE SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] SECOND HAND SAW [illegible] WILLIAMS

WANTED—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKER [illegible] GRISSEN [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] AS BOOKKEEPER [illegible] Address A B care Oregonian

OREGON PICTURE FRAME CO REMOVED to 103 Third st Ash[illegible]ton New and fine ... 13m

SHIRTMA[illegible]—PLEASE GIVE ME DEFINITE answer as I have made arrangements for the [illegible]

WANTED—AT [illegible] A NEAT GIRL FOR general housework [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM [illegible] private family with board [illegible] per week [illegible] Fifth and East Portland 1 m

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN a situation as wet nurse [illegible] Address M D care Oregonian 3m7

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE NURSE GIRL must be recommended and steady Inquire at 331 North First corner Market

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH IN THIRD ST or near corner Third and Alder Return to this office and receive reward. 1 m

LOST—GOLD GLOVE BUTTONER WITH BANgle attached [illegible] Return to [illegible] & Mc [illegible] and receive reward

COTTAGE TO RENT—FOUR ROOMED COTtage to rent and furniture for sale 145 South First street Apply between [illegible] and 5 P M

$12.000—WILL BUY A DESIRABLE business property on Third [illegible] fronting east R B CURRY 105½ First 13m*tf

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO second work Apply bet 10 A M and 1 P M at 11 Tenth street corner of Washington 13m f

WM. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law Third st near Oak (Ainsworth building) ground floor 2m** [illegible]

FOR RENT HOUSE NO 90 FIFTEENTH ST bet F and [illegible] on the 1st of March Inquire at the Vienna cor Second and Washington sts 23f f

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer wood yard foot of Morrison st Telephone 183 18f f

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER GIRL AT INternational Restaurant none but a good one need apply No 13 N Third Portland Or 1 m3

ASTORIANS JOIN YOUR PORTLAND friends in a dinner with claret at Fabre's in the Occidental All for 50 cents

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms always rented at No 15 North Third corner of B Sold on account of sickness. 5lm*

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE PORTLAND Business College and [illegible] Students admitted at any time

STEAM SAW WILL SAW ON MONdays and Thursdays [illegible] Telephone 6

COTTAGE NEW 6 ROOMS AND HALL [illegible] East [illegible] STORY & RUSSELL 18 Stark st

THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS [illegible] here this year [illegible] New York

WHAT NICE CANDIES [illegible] day [illegible] Swiss and Smith [illegible] 15 Morrison

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size late style [illegible] order [illegible] ELFERS STARK & CO Stark street

BEAUTIES—THOSE NEW WALL PAPERS and decorations now arriving at CROFIELD & MORGAN'S [illegible] Washington st

NOTICE—DR G M WELLS HAS MOVED [illegible] Block to rooms [illegible] and [illegible] Washington [illegible]

$4000—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER residence lots in the city The [illegible] near [illegible] CLAYTON & OLIVER Stark st

FOR SALE—WORK CATTLE INQUIRE OF [illegible] livery and feed stables and [illegible] Hotel [illegible]

THE REVERE HOUSE CORNER THIRD AND Stark streets best 25 cent restaurant in the city Elegantly furnished rooms single or en suite 10j 1m

A FINE AND SIGHTLY LOT IN THE PORTland City Homestead for sale cheap [illegible] Inquire [illegible]

WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR JANITOR work mornings and evening can attend school during the day Address Landlord care Oregonian

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A CLEAN and comfortably furnished room not to exceed $6 per month Address M F care Oregonian 1d

ENERGETIC WELL EDUCATED MAN WITH small capital desires to engage in some legitimate business in Portland Address Z care Oregonian 1t

$12.000—A WELL LOCATED PIECE OF business property facing east [illegible] GRADON & ANGEL 106 First st 13m tf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS; LOTS 5 and [illegible] block 16 Albina adjoining old school house Price $1200 cost $1600 Inquire at Albina Hotel Albina Oregon 1m7

WANTED—TO RENT A STOCK RANCH OR work for wages by a man who thoroughly understands handling horses and cattle Address Farmer [illegible] 13m

FOR RENT—A FIVE ROOM COTTAGE AND barn situated on quarter block corner Thirteenth and F streets Apply L J MOORE [illegible] Wood yard foot of Morrison

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE work to deliver goods and do some collecting must be able to furnish security Address stating age [illegible] Box [illegible] 13m7

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT IN WASHINGton street car a bundle containing two pairs [illegible] The finder will [illegible] Morrison [illegible]

WANTED—BY THE 15TH OF MARCH MORE good salesmen to [illegible] through Oregon Apply after [illegible] P M A L JOHNSON 5 Alder st

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF LIBERAL education speaking and writing [illegible] Address H S care Oregonian

$3750 [illegible] COTTAGE AND [illegible] CLAYTON & OLIVER Stark st

FOR RENT [illegible] ROOMS FIRST FLOOR [illegible] partly furnished [illegible] Address with references [illegible]

NOONDAY LUNCHES [illegible]

FOUND ON THE McMINNVILLE [illegible] a gold [illegible]

$750—AN ENERGETIC MAN CAN FIND a good [illegible] immediately and [illegible] to right man Address [illegible] care Oregonian office

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE CREAM LIMBURger [illegible] Cheese Sauer Kraut German [illegible] Herrings Russian [illegible] M BAUM [illegible]

FOR SALE 3 LOTS ON RUSSELL STREET [illegible] house [illegible] High ground [illegible] J V Allen 68 Washington [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SODA FOUNTAIN (J W Tufts make) made of marble and Tennessee [illegible] syrups and levers [illegible] will sell it cheap to [illegible] Apply [illegible] 90 Washington st 5mtf

ASSIGNEE SALE SEALED BIDS WILL BE received at my office over the Bank of British Columbia, corner First and [illegible] streets Portland [illegible] for the entire stock of goods and fixtures [illegible] belonging to Ma Lee & Co [illegible] of March The stock and inventory [illegible] examined in the store formerly occupied by Ma Lee & Co on Washington street near Second [illegible] the Portland [illegible] Bank The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved Terms Cash

[illegible] R DAWSON Assignee Ma Lee & Co

$300—LOOK LOOK MY STORE [illegible] [illegible] property Albina [illegible] including two [illegible] feet with [illegible] of alley [illegible] church [illegible] THOMPSON & JENEKE [illegible]

SEE HERE!

FOR GENUINE BARGAINS IN SUBURBAN property [illegible] Portland you should consult H [illegible] as this class [illegible] specialty Tracts from one to one hundred acres ranging in price from $60 to $1000 an acre It will pay [illegible] investing H I M [illegible] Portland

MOUNT TABOR.

Two [illegible] tracts of land offered for sale (for a few days only) in this really popular neighborhood. Parties desiring remunerative investments should purchase at once before further improvements and better communication with Portland causes advancing prices to reach high figures. For particulars of the property for sale apply to

13m* F V ANDREWS & CO, 25 Pine st.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW PARK THEATER.

J P HOW Manager

A Genuine Success,

—THE—

JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY!

To-night......MIKADO

Friday......OLIVETTE

Reserved seats at [illegible]

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible] cash will purchase the south half of one of the [illegible] block [illegible] near [illegible] residence [illegible] two [illegible] houses thereon [illegible] elegant location [illegible] price [illegible] cash balance [illegible] per cent interest. [illegible] and [illegible] block 184 [illegible] (improved property) [illegible] the market until March [illegible] fresh inspection [illegible] rare bargain [illegible] lot for sale in [illegible] real estate bargains [illegible] first and best title perfect

12m27 Address [illegible] Drawer [illegible]

State Treasurer's Thirtieth Notice.

STATE OF OREGON TREASURY DEPARTMENT SALEM March 8 1888

Notice is hereby given that there are funds on hand [illegible] the following warrants at [illegible] at the same [illegible] and upon [illegible] at this office warrants [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The above numbers represent warrants endorsed on or before January 2, 1888. Also the following warrants drawn on the [illegible] fund numbered [illegible] and interest on the above described warrants will not be allowed after the date of this notice

[illegible] G W WEBB State Treasurer

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I am selling off my entire stock of HARNESS SADDLES and everything in that line, at COST, also Tools Machinery Store and Office Fixtures. A good opportunity for some one to start in business. This is a good chance for people wishing Harness to purchase the same cheap Am retiring on account of my ill health For further information call at 18 Front st, corner Taylor C HOFSTETTER 12lm

FOR SALE.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN ONE OF THE MOST desirable parts of the city being 100x100 feet facing south and east Inquire of

PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL

11m*tf Real Estate Agents 28 Stark st

F. W. BALTES & COMPANY PRINTERS 28 OAK ST

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S L N GILMAN

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers,

No 42 First St, next corner of Ash

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate Household Furniture and General Merchandise

TUESDAY and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc

We will sell by auction at our Salesroom, No. 42 First Street, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, at 10 A. M.,

By order of the assignee

2 cases Assorted Merchandise

Also Household Furniture etc etc

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT RESIDENCE.

We will sell by auction, at the Residence No [illegible] sixth st between Mill and Montgomery [illegible]

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th,

At 10 o'clock.

The Furniture of Residence

COMPRISING

Brussels Carpets

Walnut Bookcase Walnut Center Table

Hanging Lamp Fancy Rockers Rug

Bed Lounge Hoey patent Chiffonier

Ash Bedroom Suits, Mattresses Pillows Blankets

Stove Cherry Suit Crockery etc

Brighton Range Plated Ware & Kitchen Furniture

ALSO

Domestic Sewing Machine and Ash Extension Table

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No 1½ Washington St Residence corner of Fifth and College

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 126 First st. bet. Washington and Alder

Auction sale of Real Estate Furniture and General Merchandise Horses Buggies etc. Regular sale day Monday Wednesday and Saturday 4x

[illegible]

Just Received

—AND—

ON SALE

Large Lots of Our

SPRING STOCK

Are Arriving Daily.

OLDS & KING

First and Taylor Sts.

Gettysburg Cyclorama!

THE GREAT BATTLE PAINTING.

Admission 50c, Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P M On Sundays from 1.30 P M. to 10 P m Third street, between Ash and Pine.

THIS MORNING, after 9 o clock, and during day, a line of 5-Button Kid Gloves, two-toned, Embroidered, at 75 cts. a Pair.

SPECIAL SALE

OPENED TO-DAY:

[illegible]

DIRECT FROM BRADFORT, ENG.

Black and Colored.

We are now showing a complete line and all grades these celebrated and stylish fabrics, which are unsurpassed for durability and wear.

NEW!

FIGURED INDIA SILKS.

BLACK AND COLORED MOIRES.

Lipman & Co

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Are now showing early Spring Importations

French Printed Sateens

In Choice Designs,

French Printed Foulards

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS,

Hosiery in Fast, Black and Fancy

Parasols and Spring Garments

131 and 133 FIRST ST.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

KRAEMER & VOOS,

Room 5 Mulkey Building

Real Estate and Money Brokers

FIRST OFFER—Real Bargains—One of them a tract of land, 10 miles west, containing 100 acres, on Taylor Ferry road house, barn, orchard, and all fenced [illegible] Beat it if you can

SECOND—One-half section of land, partly well improved, near O & C R. R., with a good orchard, barn and granary now rented on shares, and bringing at one-third of the product as rent, a good return on $6000 investment can be got within a few days at the low price of $4250 You only need $1500 cash

Timber Lands

In tracts of six, ten, thirteen and seventeen thousand acres, all well located

Twenty-eight thousand acres of smaller tracts

M. B. RANKIN,

Room 6, third floor, Abington Building, between Stark and Washington sts

Entrance on Third st.

THERE NOW!!

A WORD TO THE WISE!

IT COSTS BUT TWENTY FIVE CENTS FOR [illegible] [illegible]

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO,

5 Morrison st. Portland Or

[illegible]

NEWCOMERS!

Don't stay at Portland, under heavy expense, while 25 cents fare will take you to Vancouver, the county seat of the best agricultural country in the Northwest, where living is cheap and land is plenty We can sell you farms for $10 per acre, within three hours drive of Portland

STEARNS & HITCHCOCK,

Real Estate Agents,

21f tf Vancouver, W T

ALBINA REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lots in the following Blocks in the Original Townsite of Albina, namely

Blocks 31, 29, 28, 22, 18, 11, 10.

These are all good residence lots and in the vicinity of the Albina school House Also

Lots 3 and 4 in Block 58.

Inquire at J B MONTGOMERY'S office opposite north end Montgomery Dock Albina.

G. W. DUSTIN.

Real Estate, 3 Morrison St,

A large list of property improved and unimproved, on both sides of the river including good business property varying in price from $10 000 to $100,000 all paying investments. I have also a large list of cheap property in East Portland and Albina that can be had by paying part cash balance time or instalments. Now is the time to invest. Don't fail to call on me before buying No trouble to show you.

OSWEGO

Oregon Iron and [illegible] First Addition

JUST ON THE [illegible]

Buy Now, at First [illegible]

The company are erecting [illegible] naces and a large Pipe Factory, [illegible] give employment to hundreds [illegible]

Easy Access to [illegible] steamboat and cars at a trifling [illegible]

Blocks and Lots sold in [illegible] installments, with low rate of [illegible]

For full particulars apply to

CARDWELL & LIPPI[illegible]

AGENTS

26½ Morrison St.—Up [illegible]

[illegible]

We offer for sale the following

City, Suburban and Farming [illegible]

[illegible]

HOWARD & FL[illegible]

Real Estate Agents

No. 0 Alder St

Do You Want a [illegible]

Easy of Access

Easy to Pay For

LOOK AT

Southern [illegible]

[illegible]

J. C. CARSON

Sash, Doors, Blinds, [illegible]

Plate Glass and [illegible]

Building [illegible]

DOCTOR JOSEPH[illegible]

[illegible]

LAND PLASTER

CEDAR SHINGLES

CARP[illegible]

A. FELDENHEIMER, THE LEADING JEWELER.

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS

CLOCKS—OPTICAL GOODS

Reasonable Rates. Country Orders Solicited. CORNER FIRST & MORRISON

C. Geiger, M. D. Homeopathist and Surgeon Corner Third and Morrison.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND TUESDAY, MARCH 1[illegible] 1888

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

Local Report.

[illegible]

PASSENGER LISTS

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS RECORDED MARCH 12

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO DAY

[illegible]

THE COURTS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT

United States vs James N Green trial, on motion of district attorney, cause dismissed

[illegible] H Guest vs W H Packwood order on motion of M and S S Durkheimer, referring to master to report and that parties have [illegible] days to file objections to bills

[illegible] Tung vs O R & N Co motion to strike parts of complaint denied ten days given [illegible] which to answer

[illegible] Brow vs. O R & N Co motion to strike parts of complaint denied ten days given in which to answer

[illegible] vs O R & N Co demurrer to [illegible] set for hearing on Thursday, March 22.

United States two cases vs Hughes et al. judgment on verdicts that defendants H. M [illegible] Hughes, go hence without day

STATE CIRCUIT NO

[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible]

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

[illegible]

k, and during the
oves, two-toned
s. a Pair.
SPECIAL SALE

DAY:

FORT, ENG.

line and all grades
, which are unsur
and wear.

Lipman Wolfe & Co

N & CO.

Importations of

Sateens

ns,

FOLARDS,

FLOUNCINGS,

nd Fancy Designs

ng Garments.

ST ST.

OSWEGO.

gon Iron and Steel Co.
First Addition

ST ON THE MARKET

Now, at First Price

e company are erecting immense
and a large Pipe Factory, which
employment to hundreds of work
sy Access to Oswego
boat and cars at a trifling expense
ocks and Lots sold for cash or in
allments, with low rate of interest
r full particulars apply to

ARDWELL & LIPPINCOTT,
AGENTS,
26½ Morrison St.—Up Stairs

Choice Real Estate

We offer for sale the following choice
Suburban and Farming Property

[illegible] Residence, centrally located, [illegible]
[illegible] Block, building site, S W corner [illegible]
[illegible] Residence, facing east, best [illegible]
[illegible] on Jefferson street, near [illegible]
[illegible] view.
[illegible] adjoining Albina, suitable for [illegible]
[illegible] 5 miles from city, on Barnes' road
[illegible] 12 miles from city, near Cedar Mills
[illegible] acres in Benton and Polk, comprising
[illegible] combined in one body of land; partly
[illegible] and improved; fine farming [illegible]
[illegible] timber; must be sold as a whole; will
[illegible] who will purchase and divide it into
— ALSO —
[illegible] number of desirable farms in Yamhill, Polk
and Clackamas counties, with prices to
[illegible] views of all desirous of purchasing in
Willamette valley. Call and see.

HOWARD & FLOWER,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 9 Alder Street.

Do You Want a Home
Easy of Access and
Easy to Pay For?
LOOK AT
Southern Portland

[illegible] buying elsewhere. LOCAL TRAINS
[illegible] to residents five cents each way.
[illegible] increasing in value and price.
A. E. BORTHWICK,
133½ First st.

Established 1851.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Windows,
Plate Glass and General
Building Supplies
Estimates and Price Lists on application
[illegible] a specialty.
Factory and Salesroom, [illegible]
Telephone No. 436.

DOCTOR JOSEPH HOLT
is permanently located in this city [illegible]
of his profession.
Residence No. 233 Eighth, cor. [illegible]
Office, No. 195 First street, [illegible]
Rooms [illegible] 4 P.M.
Office Hours 10 to 12 A.M.; 2 to 4 P.M.

LAND PLASTER
[illegible] CAS & CO'S LAND PLASTER
from selected rock and each [illegible]
J. McCRAKEN & CO.

CEDAR SHINGLES
[illegible] Cedar Shingles in car [illegible]
[illegible] Produce Commission Merchant,
[illegible] Portland, Or.

CARP [illegible] during [illegible]
at my place [illegible]
thousand. J. W. Kern, Portland, [illegible]
[illegible] joining East Portland

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, March 12, 8:10 P. M.

[illegible]

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.—SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Indications for the 24 hours commencing 4 A. M., March 13: Oregon and Washington territory, rain; [illegible] winds, light to fresh in the interior, [illegible] on the coast; slightly cooler.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Union Pacific—Passed Heron on the limited [illegible] Wm. Fitzgerald, Frank T. Richmond, [illegible] and wife, M. J. Howard and wife, J. [illegible] J. A. McLaughlin, Sheppard [illegible] and thirty-five second class. [illegible] A. J. Jennison, Carl Broughton, [illegible] George Montose, A. S. Burnel, [illegible] Passed Huntington: L. H. [illegible] S. Williams, and seventy-five immigrants.

[illegible] Passed Medford: E. Call[illegible], H. Golsky, H. Gundelfinger, [illegible] Francis, [illegible] T. Antoldo, P. D. Sei[illegible], M. K. Blakely, [illegible] Mattis, R. [illegible] Barrow, H. Hoffman, W. L. [illegible] DeLashmutt, J. V. [illegible] George [illegible], E. H. Thompson, Mrs. C. Bin[illegible] Porter, J. [illegible] and wife, and two immigrants.

STEAMER.

[illegible] from San Francisco to Portland, March 12: Miss H. Redfern, J. S. Scooy, [illegible] F. W. Freance, I. T. Jones, H. Cham[illegible], T. Fitzgibbon and wife, Mrs. F. [illegible] E. Sullivan, F. Barnes, G. J. [illegible] Ellison, [illegible] Colbert, Miss L. [illegible] F. A. Baldwin, L. H. White[illegible], G. W. Porter, R. B. Isaacs, [illegible] G. Thatcher, A. Warren and [illegible] Carrie Pillman, Mrs. Wandorf, Mrs. S. [illegible] Mrs. N. E. Leonard, Mrs. [illegible], E. B. Garnbion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED MARCH 12.

[illegible] L. Strand, 98½x166 ft Sec. 27, [illegible] $2200.

[illegible] to V. B. High [illegible], lot 2, blk [illegible] $4650.

[illegible] Cemetery Association to C. F. Wil[illegible] Cemetery; March 2; $200.

[illegible] W. Brotherton & wf to Harriet [illegible] Park West; Feb. 15; $403.

[illegible] Smith & wf to S. L. Woodward, lots 15, [illegible] March 1; $2500.

[illegible] & wf to Presbyterian [illegible] E. P., Nov. 15, 1886; [illegible]

[illegible] & husband to Lizzie P. Morse et al, [illegible] E. P., March 6; $250.

[illegible] to Anna A. Dent, lot 6, blk 11, [illegible] March 12; $270.

[illegible] & wf to L. Royal, 2 5 10 acres, [illegible] March 10; $1775.

[illegible] W. Royal & wf to same, 27 acres, [illegible] March 3; $1.

[illegible] to W. B. Smith, lot 14, blk 48, Al[illegible] March 12; $950.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

[illegible] Assignee's sale of merchandise and household furniture by Glisan & Co. at 47 First street.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

United States vs. James N. Green; trial, on motion of district attorney, cause dismissed.

Wm. H. Good vs. W. H. Packwood; order on petition of M. and S. B. Durkheimer, referring [illegible] to master, to report and that parties have [illegible] to file objections to bills.

Lo Yung vs. O. R. & N. Co.; motion to strike [illegible] parts of complaint denied; ten days given [illegible] to answer.

[illegible] vs. O. R. & N. Co.; motion to strike [illegible] parts of complaint denied; ten days given in [illegible] to answer.

St. Ry. Co. vs. O. R. & N. Co.; demurrer to [illegible] for hearing on Thursday, March 22.

United States (two cases) vs. Hughes et al.; [illegible] on verdicts that defendants, H. M. and [illegible] C. Hughes, go hence without day.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. S. R. Parrish, administrator of estate of Anna Le Gay; motion to appoint receiver denied.

State vs. George Duffy; arraigned; plea of not guilty; set for trial March 23.

State vs. Al Hernot; arraigned; plea of guilty; will be sentenced to-day.

State vs. Al Fincher; arraigned; plea of guilty; will be sentenced to-day.

Mary Smith vs. A. B. G. Roelfs; default entered; set for trial March 22.

[illegible] Jackson vs. G. L. Jackson; set for trial March 22.

[illegible] B. Thayer vs. city of Portland; motion to make complaint more definite denied; defendant allowed five days to plead.

Estate of M. B. Rankin, insolvent; order made [illegible] assignee.

[illegible] Lyon vs. Allda L. Anderson et al.; [illegible]

State vs. D. A. Richards; dismissed.

Estate of M. J. Benson, insolvent debtor; final report of assignee approved.

Margaret A. Caldwell vs. Miles Caldwell; decree of divorce.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

F. L. Smith vs. A. D. Haines; judgment by default for $611 against defendant.

F. B. Murphy vs. State Insurance Company; plaintiff nonsuited.

Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company vs. R. Martin & Co.; mandate from supreme court ordering a new trial.

[illegible] & Co. vs. J. Epstein; plaintiff allowed to withdraw all papers from the [illegible]

[illegible] vs. Mary A. Reed; cause dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

BRIEF MENTION.

Call on Gevurtz to-day if you want fine furnishings. 111 First street.

Lecture [illegible] with attractions. Not less than [illegible] numbers. Tivoli. Take First street cars.

[illegible] Remedy is not recommended on the strength of its peculiar discovery, but on [illegible] merits. As a curative power it is fast [illegible] to be the marvel of the age.

Morrison street has the lead in the extent of her [illegible] houses, as compared with Washington, [illegible] among them Kohler & Chase, the leading [illegible] dealers, who keep the famous Decker Bros. [illegible] The installment plan prevails.

English and French piece goods for suitings, trousers, etc. all the latest spring styles just received by Kohn & Lipitz, corner Second and [illegible] streets. Those desiring extreme choice [illegible] should call early. They are the finest [illegible] ever opened in this city. We guarantee a perfect fit in all.

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

by taking "Mother Gary's Gum Tree Cough [illegible]." It does not sicken the stomach or bind [illegible] bowels. Skidmore & Co., Agents, Portland, Or.

Sponges, Sponges, Sponges.

[illegible] toilet, for the bath, for carriages, at Wis[dom's.]

[illegible] by that terrible cough when Shiloh's Cure [illegible] immediate relief. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

[illegible] served by the Duchess, at Ed[illegible] Washington street.

WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS,
FELDENHEIMER,
JEWELER.
CLOCKS—OPTICAL GOODS
[illegible]
[illegible]

SCHOOL ELECTION.

The election for school director and clerk passed off quietly yesterday. Mr. Therkelsen had no opposition, but there was considerable interest taken in the election of a clerk. Mr. H. S. Allen was elected by a majority of 62. Miss Anna M. Cremen who entered the field as a candidate at a late date, made a most excellent run, having received 251 votes. Following is the entire vote cast in each precinct.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	
For director—				
L. Therkelsen	250	328	236	
For clerk—	1st.	2d.	3d.	
E. W. Allen	30	87	60	—177
H. S. Allen	105	89	120	—313
Ward Stevens	31	63	25	—122
Miss Anna M. Cremens	113	90	48	—251
				863

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—The Juvenile Opera Company from San Francisco, under the direction of Mr. T. Wilmot Eckert opened last evening in the "Mikado" to a good house, and their presentation of this popular opera was well received. While as a rule children are the best of all imitators, yet it is none the less true that there is almost no end to the labor required in bringing a given number of them to such a state of proficiency in the vocal and dramatic requirements as to make their performance of a comic opera amusing. Mr. Eckert has evidently expended much time and labor in drilling his young company, and several of them show a degree of ability that is highly creditable, especially the younger ones. Their concerted work is necessarily uneven, and there is also a noticeable lack of attention to detail work that is perhaps unavoidable. But most of the principals acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. Especially is this true of Master Teddy Gamble as Koko. He, for such a little fellow, was amusing in the extreme, and he was loudly encored in his "Executioner" song and the "Tit Willow" song. In the duet with Katisha, too, he was simply immense. Misses Julia Martin as Pitti Sing, Camille Cleveland as Yum-Yum and little Stella May as Peep-Bo all did admirably, the last especially pleasing the audience as much by her cunning diminutiveness as by her earnestness and enthusiasm in her work. She looked more like the little Jap than any of the company.

Master George Baban was an admirable Mikado, and his song was given in a clear, ringing voice which earned him an encore. Miss Emma Berg, as Katisha, was very acceptable, and her singing of "The Living I" was good. As a whole the opera was fairly well given, considering the fact that it was a juvenile company.

"The Mikado" again to-night.

NOTICE.

Mr. Dudley Evans, line agent for the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, having resigned, Mr. Eugene Shelby, agent at Portland, Oregon, will have charge of this company's interests at Portland and on the Northern Pacific railway west of Helena, Montana, Northern Idaho, all of Oregon, Washington territory, Vancouver Island and Wrangle, Alaska.

Above taking effect this date, and all communications should be addressed accordingly.

Approved: GEO. H. SMITH,
General Western Agent.
JNO. C. NOYES,
General Manager.

Open All Night.
WISDOM'S DRUG STORE.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
149 First Street, Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches,
JEWELRY,
OPTICAL GOODS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Direct Importers of French
Marble Clocks.
Country orders promptly attended to.

BECK THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for all American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Moore
CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
SUCCESSOR TO
Abell & Son
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

Red-Strip Rubber Belting
MONARCH
SEAMLESS
91 & 93 FRONT ST
RUBBER
BELTING
PORTLAND, Oregon
CARBOLIZED RUBBER HOSE,
Maltese Cross Brand,
ROT AND MILDEW-PROOF.
Rubber Valves, Gaskets, Packing, Tubing.
Oak-Tanned, Short-Lap Double and Single
Leather Belting.
BEST LACE LEATHER.
The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.
W. F. BOWERS & CO., Agents.

TO OUR
LADY CUSTOMERS.
We have got on hand about 200 pairs of Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes that we wish to close out at exact cost to us. Sale of same to continue from this date until Tuesday, March 21. These goods are all first-class, and we merely wish to make room for others that we prefer as to style and make.
Respectfully,
Protzman & DeFrance.

H. B.
LITT
Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool & Silk Dresses and Wraps, cor. Third & Alder
P.O box 37.
Paris office 20 & 22 Rue Richer

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,
Vitalized air administered
Rooms [illegible] Union Block. Entrance from Stark st.
TEETH $10 & $15 PER SET.
No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1.00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First st. entrance.

A. ROBERTS
Ready-made
Clothing.

The Suits which we manufacture for this department are made for the express purpose of supplying the wants of gentlemen who, believing that the best is the cheapest, are willing to pay a fair price for garments that have been made from carefully selected, thoroughly tested, honest materials, and by skillful, intelligent, well paid labor.

Prudent people deal with us, knowing that the prices we put on our goods are, considering quality, always the lowest. They know, also, that we put before them no old stock, but strictly new goods in their season.

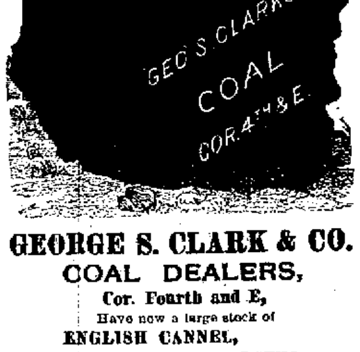
Spring Suits

Although we have had but little real spring weather as yet, our sales of Light-Weight Suits have surpassed our greatest expectations, compelling us to telegraph East for immediate supplies. This is not so surprising when you consider that our display this spring has never been equaled in the Northwest for Elegance and Quality, while prices are lower than ever before.

Some men usually have poor luck in finding ready-made clothing to fit. They come in here with an expression of incredulity as they say, "Let's see those Spring Overcoats or Suits you advertise." The expression becomes one of satisfaction the moment the gentleman beholds in a mirror how perfectly the garments fit, and he is at once convinced that he can get of us just what he wants in the way of a Spring Suit or Light-weight Overcoat.

THIS MORNING
We display a New Invoice of Fisk, Clark & Flagg's
Neckwear.
Also, full lines of
Spring and Summer
Underwear.
HATS New Shapes, New Shades,
In Stiff Hats, Just Opened.

A. ROBERTS,
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.



GEORGE S. CLARK & CO.
COAL DEALERS,
Cor. Fourth and E,
Have now a large stock of
ENGLISH CANNEL,
AUSTRALIAN WALLSEND,
ANTHRACITE, EGG SIZE,
Also, FOUNDRY COKE.
FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY,
GLENGARNOCK PIG IRON,
(TO ARRIVE)
Telephone 251.

DAYTON & HALL,
PORTLAND, OR.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Warren Powder Mills, Boston Sporting, Snap Shop, etc. | HELLER BROTHERS Celebrated Rasps and Files.
"CROWN JEWEL" SCYTHES.
W. F. & J. BARNES Foot-Power Machinery. | FOOS & COMPANY "New Champion" Wringers.
"Simonds" SAW.
NORWALK LOCK CO. Fine Bronze Hardware. | J. S. BENN'S Trout and Salmon Flies
"Wildwood" AXES.
ELECTRICAL GOODS. | FISHING TACKLE.
Price Lists sent on application.

STOUT'S
Sea View, North Beach.
Now is the Time to Buy Sea View Lots cheap, from $50 to $200 each. After 90 days prices will advance. Railroad through the land to Oysterville will be open after June 15.
JAMES A. RIPPERTON, JR.,
AGENT,
At John Shaver's Real Estate Office,
112 First Street.

Millinery at Reduced Prices
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN, 165 First St.
From Jan. 1 to March 1st the store will close at 6 P. M.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city go to Frank Keller's, First and [illegible] streets

MEIER & FRANK
Special Bargains
For This Week.

SILKS.
18-inch Colored Silks (all silk) 30 cents per yard. [Colors—Plum, seal, drab, gray, mode.]
22-inch Flowered Silk Reps and Failles, 75 cents; cream, white and tinted grounds.
All Silk Checked Surahs, 95 cents per yard.
New All Silk Surahs in plaids and stripes, $1 20 and $1 45 per yard.
25 inch New India Fig'd Silks $1 25 per yard.

BLACK GOODS.
Heavy All Wool Diagonals, 35 cents per yard.
Heavy All Wool Satin DeChines, 35 cents per yard.
Mohair Sicilians, 50, 60, 70, 85 cents and $1 per yard.
56-inch Mohair Brilliantines $1 25, $1 45, $1 65 and $1 85 per yard.
By far the largest Black Goods Department in the Northwest.

EVENING GOODS.
All Wool Albatross Crepes, 45 cents per yard (all tints).
40-inch Superior, 60c per yard.
42-inch Extra Fine Crepes 75 cents per yd
40-inch Priestley's Cream Silk Warp Clairette and Convent Cloths, $1 45 per yard.
42-inch Cream Silk Warp Feather Cloth, $1 60 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.
New Shades 40-inch All Wool Imperials 75 cents per yard.
Elegant 42-inch All Wool Granite Cloths $1 per yard.
Both lines exclusive.

WASH FABRICS.
The New Criterion Cloth, beautiful styles, 14 cents per yard.
do Zanzibar Madras, 14 cents per yard.
Super Seersuckers, plain, plaids and stripes, 11 cents per yard.
Extra Dress Ginghams, 9 cents per yard.
All lines warranted fast colors.

ULSTERS, WRAPS, JACKETS
New lines for the season just in.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
40-inch Swiss Embroidered Flouncing, $1 per yard.
40-inch Batiste Embroidered Flouncing, $1 25 per yard.
40-inch Oriental Lace Flouncing, 75 cents per yard.
40-inch Black Spanish Guipure, $1 50 per yard.
All Over Everlasting, 35, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
All Over Embroidery, 60 and 75 cents and $1 up.
Oriental Laces, 65 and 75 cents up.
Narrow, 5, 7 and 9 cents up.
Real Torchon Laces, 4 cents up.

FLANNELS.
St. Outing Flannels, 15 cents per yard.
St. Lawn Tennis Flannels, 45 cents per yd
New Styles All Wool Fancy Dress Flannels, 50 and 55 cents per yard.
30-inch Ulster-Cloth Suitings, all wool, new, 57½ cents per yard.

CLOTHING.
Our sales on Saturday of those Men's Choice Spring Suits for $8 50 per suit were very large. We have still a number remaining, and they are really a wonderful bargain. A large number of fine spring styles to select from. Secure a suit for $8 50 before they are all gone. Sizes, 34 to 42. See display in clothing window.

SHOES.
Waverly School Shoes, Child's, 5 to 7½, heels, spring heels, tips and plain toes, all styles, $1 25 per pair.
do, 8 to 10½, $1 50 per pair.
do, Misses', 11 to 2, $1 75 per pair. Splendid wear. No superior. Every pair warranted.

CARPETS & CURTAINS.
Heavy Two-Ply Ingrain, 45 cents per yard.
Body Brussels, $1 10 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 70 cents per yard.
Splendid assortment Nottingham Curtains, 4 yards long, 60 inches wide, $3 50 per pair. Rennaissance patterns.
38-inch Linen-Finished Scrim (lace patterns) 7½ cents per yard.

Samples by mail free. Country orders receive prompt attention.

MEIER & FRANK,
FIRST, SECOND and TAYLOR STS.

Our New Catalogue for 1888, mailed free on application, contains description and price of Vegetable, Flower, Grass, Clover, Tree and Field Seeds; Australian Tree and Shrub Seeds; native California Tree and Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees, and many new novelties introduced in Europe and the United States.
THOS. A. COX & CO.,
411, 413, 415 Sansome st., San Francisco

SIGHT IS PRICELESS!
IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES, AND value them, go to
REED & MALCOLM
for your Spectacles and Eye-glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are measured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect where glasses are required too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and it is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection in one's sight.
Reed & Malcolm, Scientific Opticians.
74 MORRISON ST PORTLAND

NOW LANDING
AND TO ARRIVE,
10,000 Barrels
English Portland Cement,
Of the well known and Standard Brand,
KNIGHT, BEVAN & STURGE,
FOR SALE BY
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

TO PLUMBERS.
FOR SALE!
COMPLETE SET PLUMBING TOOLS with small amount of stock. Good reasons given for desire to sell. This bargain is open only for a short time, and a fine chance is offered to live parties who wish property. Will sell below cost to cash purchaser. Address LUTHER MYERS,
Salem, Or.

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE
Established 1874.
G. H. THIEL, Proprietor.
General Detective Business Transacted for Corporations and Individuals.
ST LOUIS—700 and 702 Olive street.
NEW YORK—82 and 84 Nassau street.
ST PAUL—German-American Bank Building.
DENVER—Tabor Block.
PORTLAND OFFICE—Rooms 11, 12, 13, 14, Labbe blk
M. C. SULLIVAN, Manager.

Grand Spring Opening
—OF—
HATS.
LATEST STYLE SILK HATS
LATEST STYLE STIFF HATS
LATEST STYLE DERBY HATS
LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS
LATEST STYLE BOYS' HATS
LATEST STYLE CHILDRENS' HATS.
Remember, I am Sole Agent for the
KNOX HATS,
The Best Made.
MARK KOHN,
Hatter and Furnisher,
167 First st.
Between Morrison and Yamhill.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA.
MARSHAL'S SALE.
11,720 Fur Sealskins.
Whereas, Decrees of forfeiture have been entered in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, in the cases of the United States vs the schooners Dolphin, Anna Beck, Grace, Ada, W. P. Sayward, Annie, Lilly L., Ellen, San Jose, Allie I. Algar, Sylvia Handy, their boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with their cargoes, consisting of
8,934 Fur Sealskins,
A quantity of breech-loading rifles and shot-guns, powder, shot and fixed ammunition, together with the cargoes of the schooners Alfred Adams, Alpha, Lottie Fairfield, and Kate and Ann, consisting of
2,786 Fur Sealskins,
A quantity of guns, ammunition, etc., all condemned to the use of the United States.
And Whereas, Orders of venditioni exponas have been issued from the office of the Clerk of said Court, to me directed and delivered ordering the sale of such property, excepting the schooners Dolphin, Annie Beck, Grace, Ada, San Jose, Ellen, Annie, and Allie I. Algar, their boats, tackle, apparel and furniture.
Now, therefore, by virtue of said decrees and orders, I shall sell at PUBLIC VENDUE, in the
Town of Sitka,
On the 18th day of APRIL next, or as soon thereafter as the mail steamer shall arrive at Sitka, in said District, and continuing from day to day until sold, all of said property not above excepted (or as much thereof, for which there may be a market), to the highest and best bidders, for cash.
BARTON ATKINS, U. S. Marshal.
Dated, Sitka, February 20th, 1888.

Oregon Land & Investment Co
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
42½ Washington Street,
Portland Saving Bank Build'g
Acts as General Agent and Broker for Individuals or Corporations.
Buys and Sells Lands in City and Country.
Negotiates Loans, and does a General Real Estate and Brokerage Business.
Investments Made for Non-Residents.
Agents for sale of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Lands.
FRANK DEKUM........President
R. L. DURHAM........Vice President
H. STRATTON........Secretary
GEO. H. DURHAM........Attorney
JOHN E. WHEAT, L. M. COX, W. A. BANTZ, Managers.

JOHN BARRETT
Importer and Dealer in
Plumbers', Gas & Steam-Fitters' Supplies.
Gas Fixtures, Mantels, Grates and Tiles, Rubber Hose, Rubber Packing, Flax and Asbestos Packing; Globe, Angle and Gate Valves; Iron Pipe and Fittings, all sizes, from one-eighth to eight inches diameter.
Sole Agent for Nathan & Dreyfus "HANDY" SIGHT-FEED LUBRICATOR, the GRESHAM INJECTOR, HOOKER'S, WORTHINGTON, DUPLEX and DOW'S PATENT STEAM PUMPS.
48 First and 28 Ash Sts.

MINING OFFICE.
Assaying,
Chemical Analysis,
Mining Engineering,
Mining Reporting.
Careful and systematic work guaranteed.
HERBERT LANG,
20 and 22 Dekum's Building.

Woman's High School
IN MULTNOMAH BLOCK,
Rooms 1 and 2, S. E. Corner Morrison and Fifth Streets.
All English Branches taught at low tuition. Under auspices of Portland Women's Union.

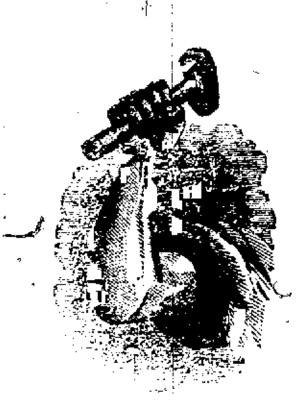
RICHARD MARTIN, JR., for several years head Draughtsman for the late W. H. Williams. | A. M. MILWAIN, Formerly Head Draughtsman with J. Krumbein.
MILWAIN & MARTIN,
Architects and Superintendents
Portland Savings Bank Building,
Rooms 5 and 6, cor. Second and Washington sts.

MILLER BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SEEDS, TREES,
APIARY & POULTRY SUPPLIES, etc., etc.
209 Second St., Portland, Or.

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
ABINGTON BUILDING.
Piano, Organ, Violin, Viola, all Brass Instruments, Harmony and Singing Taught.
Competent assistants will teach the elements of Piano playing at reasonable rates.

ESMOND RESTAURANT.
MOST ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.
Every delicacy at all times. The cooking is unsurpassed. Attention prompt and polite. Banquets, weddings and parties promptly arranged for. Everything first-class.
ESMOND RESTAURANT, H. MULLER, Prop.
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts.

FARMERS AND
MECHANICS'
STORE.



ONE PRICE TO ALL!

Sole Agency for
Mme. Demorest's Reliable
Patterns.

SEMI-ANNUAL
—OF—
Spring Embroideries

45-inch Embroidered Chambray Flouncing. Pink, light blue, gray, brown, navy.

Narrow Embroideries to match.

Imported Shetland Shawls. Pinks, blues, tans, creams, black.

Ladies' Tea Aprons. White and ecru, lace or embroidery trimmed

Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Hemstitched plain hemmed and embroidered; plain white, colored bordered and mourning handkerchiefs.

Swiss Embroideries. We claim the largest line in the city. We have them in all widths from ½ inch to 45 inches wide; also, a beautiful line of All Over Embroid'ry

JUST OPENED.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Lace and embroidery trimmed, new styles, fresh goods, good muslin; prices reasonable.

RIBBONS.

1000 Pieces All Silk, Satin Edge, Gros Grain Ribbon, Nos. 9, 12, 16, 22, all colors, 15c and 20c per yard. Cost more to manufacture.

OUR NEW
SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Is nearing completion, and you are cordially invited to call and inspect the same. We have opened over 200 cases of new shoes the past week, and we now claim the most complete and best arranged Shoe Department on the Pacific Coast.

FARMERS' AND
MECHANICS'
STORE,
200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST.,
6 and 8 TAYLOR ST.

REMOVAL!
WALTER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpets, Upholstery Goods,
WALL PAPER,
N. W. cor. First and Yamhill Sts.,
Portland, Or.

Proposals for Wood.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the O. & C. R. R. room No. 2, cor Front and F streets, up to 12 o'clock noon, March 15, 1888, for supplying the
O. & C. R. R. Ferry Boat
With wood, daily, from the first day of May, 1888, for the term of one year. Specifications may be seen upon application.
W. T. BODLEY,
Purchasing Agent

LANDPLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARREL'S,
PORTLAND, OR.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear 129 First.

L. B. STEINBACH & CO.
The Popular
Clothiers and Hatters,
Corner First and Morrison Streets,

Will Offer To-day at 9 A. M. a
HANDSOME LINE
—OF—
Spring Overcoats
At Remarkably Low Prices in Cassimere, Worsted, Melton and Mohair, either in Silk-faced or without.

Lot 9340,	$ 7 50
Lot 6522,	8 50
Lot 7930,	9 00
Lot 1714,	10 00
Lot 6416 a,	11 00
Lot 6094,	12 00
Lot 6005,	13 00
Lot 1765,	15 00

These prices will be good for this week only.
L. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.
Samples of these goods will be shown in our corner window.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF PORTLAND.
CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS,
Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL.
Over 18,000 Volumes and 185 Papers and Periodicals.

Monthly Dues $1; Quarterly, $3; and Half-Yearly, $5.50.

Directors:
WILLIAM M. LADD, C. E. S. WOOD,
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W. L. ADAMS, A. M., M. D.,
72½ Morrison st., Room 16, Portland, Or.,
Treats All Diseases.
HAS NO SPECIALTIES.
Has cured hundreds from San Francisco and every part of Oregon and Washington Territory, when all other doctors have failed. Keeps a large stock of the finest medicines known. Invites all who have sickness in their families to come to him for medicine and save money. Will soon have the best Medicated Bath in operation on the Pacific coast. He deals with all as he would have others deal with him. Consultation free. Come along and let us see what is the matter with you. You need not take treatment if you do not wish to. Ladies in trouble are invited to come and see if there is not a cure for all female complaints.
Vaccination with Pure Lymph, 50c

NO MORE TOOTHACHE!
SCHWARTZ'S DENTIFIX
Stops Toothache Instantly!
Does not burn the mouth or rot the teeth, and contains no poison.
For sale at Pfunder's drug store, First and Ash st.; Casino Drug Store, Casino building, and Breck's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice, where also sufferers from toothache will be relieved FREE OF CHARGE.

PLUMMER & BYERLEY,
DRUGGISTS,
CORNER FIRST AND MAIN,
HAVE RE-ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF G. Herbert Ray, who passed his examinations in pharmacy at Philadelphia at the head of a class of 300 students. They have four first-class men employed, never less than two being on duty at any hour day and night. Not only is their prescription department faultless, but they carry in addition to their drug trade full lines of Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes.

ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE ANnual school election of District No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon, will be held on Monday, March 12, 1888. The polls will open at 2 o'clock P. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day. The election is for the purpose of electing one Director, for the term of five years; and a Clerk for the term of one year. The polling places will be as follows: First Ward, corner Third and A streets; Second Ward, Corporation shed, on Fourth, between Morrison and Yamhill streets; Third Ward, S. E. corner First and Jefferson streets.
March 2, 1888. FRED A. DALY, School clerk.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.
Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, corner of F and Front streets in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon,
On TUESDAY, the 10th of April, next, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
GEO. H. ANDREWS, Acting Secretary.
Portland, Or., March [illegible]

Columbia Navigation Com'y
BETWEEN PORTLAND & DALLES
Via Cascades Locks and Way Landings.
STRS. WASCO AND SALEM.
Leave Portland, foot of Washington st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. Leave Dalles, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. For freight or passage apply on the wharf to
FRANK T. DODGE.

Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Co.
(FAST FREIGHT LINE)
The agency for the Northwest Coast is located at Wells, Fargo & Co's office, Portland, Oregon. For information call upon or address
C. L. CLARK, City Solicitor, EUGENE SHELBY, Agent

HELLIWELL & STROUT,
Leading Furniture, Piano & Safe Movers.
Office at D. W. Prentice's Music Store, 107 First st.
Telephone 267.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY.
Manufacturer of Asbestos Boiler Covering Indestructable Non-Conducting Covering for Steam Boilers, Pipe, etc. J. MALIFF, Agent. Office 150 First street, P. O. Box 450, Portland, Or.

R. SWAIN, D. D. S.
Gold fillings $1 50; silver or enamel $1; gutta percha 75c; extracting 50c; teeth $5, $8, $10, $12. Every operation guaranteed of highest class; two years' practice. 195 First st., over Olds and King.

SEEDS FREE TO ALL. A Catalogue will be sent. It tells where to get best Seeds, northern grown, at low prices.
E. W. ALLEN, Seedsman,
171 Second st., Portland, Or.

"MAKE ME."

He took my hand. He did not even say
"Be mine, for I have loved you many a day."

He only pressed it in his lovingly;
He looked into my eyes and said, "Make me."

A mist came over mine; I could not see,
And he repeated, "What you will, make me."

"Last night I had a dream that I was dead,
And you were there, love, bending o'er my head.

"You held my soul, and, weeping, saw its stain;
Your tears fell on it; it was pure again.

. . . .

"Can you not do it? I will follow you
Until I feel that I am formed anew.

"Drop down upon my eyes another tear;
Beckon me onward, and I will not fear.

"Oh, take my hand. Lead me your path along;
Without you I am weak, but with you strong.

"Love me as you love heaven, and I shall be
Worthy to dwell there with you. Oh, make me!"
—*George Holmes.*

THE WILD WEST AT THE COLISEUM

BY E. HOUGH, AUTHOR OF "THE WILD ADVENTURES OF MR. HENRY JOHNSON."

[Written for The Oregonian.]

A vast silence, some centuries deep, reigned in the Coliseum, unbroken save by the deep voices of the mercatores, calling "Opery glasses! Opery glasses!" and "The only o-fishal book of the opery!"

As the Wild West procession entered the arena, Sioux braves, cowboys, Deadwood barouches, melancholy steer and all, the whole headed by the Hon. Buffalo Bill with his fiercest gaze and widest hat, there arose deprecatory Roman coughs on all sides, and one impatient senator in the balcony loudly called out "Rats!" in a harsh Etruscan voice.

The *aedile* sent a call boy down to the arena, who asked Bill where his elephants were. Bill answered in surprise that he didn't run elephants in his combination.

"The nobility of Rome request the lions and tigers be brought in," said the *aedile*, frowning coldly.

"Dang it, man!" said Bill, irascibly, "do you take me for a second-hand country circus? I ain't got no—oh, Lord! I mean all my lions and tigers are snow-bound in the Appenines!"

"How many Christians do you expect to butcher to make this Roman holiday?" asked the *aedile* severely.

Bill scratched his head, thought awhile, and finally said, with his clear soul shining in his eyes:

"Sire, I cannot tell a lie! You may punish—you may k-e-e-e-l me, if you will, but the dead square fact is, there ain't a darned Christian in the whole outfit!"

As these words fell cold and low from his lips, an amazed pause ensued, which was broken by loud cries of dissatisfaction. Marc Antony arose, cast off the toga from his right arm, holding his cigarette gracefully between his first and second fingers, spoke as follows:

"My lord, and gentlemen of the order. What I want to know is, whether this long-haired Gaul—and I name him the purest gall of anything this side of the pillar of Hercules—is going to be allowed to monkey with the sacredest feelings of the great *populus Romanus*? What! are we slaves, to be imposed upon by a one-armed hippodrome composed of a tired Texas steer and seven small Modocs? Hear me, ye walls that echoed to the tread of the gentleman from Brutusville, whom I see upon my left! Hear me inquire in piercing accents whether two Buffalo calves and a Sioux squaw is enough to satisfy this crowd! Where is the spirit of B. C. 55? Where are the songs of yesterday? Nay, by the nine gods, I'll make Rome howl ere this eternal city shall be free! *Gallia omnia in partes tres divisa est! Arma virumque! Sine qua non!* I have spoken!"

Loud cries of "Hear! Hear!" arose, and tumultuous applause. Then some one called, "Cicero! Cicero!"

At the second call Cicero arose, bowed gracefully, hung his toga over the back of his opera chair, tightened up the lace on his sandal a little, and began to speak in low, sweet tones.

"May it please the court. If there be in me anything of ability—which I think there be! (Calls of "louder") Cicero cleared his throat and began again, in a large, orotund voice, "How long, oh Catiline—"

"Oh, that's a chestnut, sissy! Sit down!" interrupted Julius Cæsar, coldly fixing a severe sort of gaze on Cicero with his eye-glass. Cicero murmured a broken apology and hurriedly sat down.

Julius Cæsar then took the floor, and leaning his shield against the rail of the dress circle, spoke shortly and to the point.

"Dear sir! I am a man of few words and short hair, but there are no flies on me. The boys have paid their money to see the show and they ought to have something to show for it. It has never been the custom to kill the performers until after the circus is over, and I can't see the sense of doing it now. I think the show ought to go on, without more talk about it. That's what I think, and I'm no bluffer. I'm willing to spar three rounds. Marquis of Gallia rules, with any gent as differs with me!"

Tremendous applause greeted this speech. A lady in one of the proscenium boxes threw a large classical bouquet and struck Cæsar in the ear.

The *aedile* rapped three times upon his marble desk and called out, "The house will come to order. Will Nero kindly take his place in the orchestra with his fiddle and furnish music for the occasion."

Texas Jack now took his place in the box and began calling off the programme:

"Breaking a hundred and fifty birds in twenty seconds, by the Hon. William Cody!"

Mr. Cody stepped to the score with his trusty shotgun and fired at the birds for a little while, but was soon interrupted by Texas Jack, who called out:

"Breaking glass balls, going at full speed on horseback, thrown into the air with a Winchester, by the Hon. Wm. Cody!"

This act was done in good style and excited great applause, until one of the censors happened to find out that the rifle-balls were made of shot. This angered the *aedile* so much that he cautioned Bill not to undertake any further foolishness of that sort, under pain of ostracism. This terrified Bill and he promised to reform.

"Riding of a fiery, untamed steer by Mexican Joe without a rope, saddle or bridle on him!" announced Texas Jadk.

"I'll bet a hundred sesterces he can't do it!" called out Marc Antony to Buffalo Bill, going down into his toga pocket as he spoke.

"I don't know what them is," said Bill, "but if good English money is any good here I've got a barrelfull or two that says he can!"

"I'll make it a thousand sesterces," said Antony.

"I'll see you," said Bill, "and still cost you kegs more to stay!"

"I'll go you, and I'll bet you all my slaves against your genuine painted braves from the plains of the wild West!" called Marc, excitedly.

"I'm with you," said Bill cooly, knocking the ashes off his cigar, "an' I come with two boxes of medals and crosses."

"I'll put in my African province!" yelle Marc.

"Pardner, you can't bluff me!" said Bill. "I'll go you with my North Platte ranch!"

There was a breathless pause. Friends of Marc Antony tried to restrain him, but he only said: "Keep still, I know more'n I look like!" and then called out:

"I'll bet my bank account! I'll bet the last cent I've got! I'll—by gosh, I'll bet my *obolus!*"

The swarthy clerk of Buffalo Bill turned pale as he heard this. "Pardner," said he, in trembling tones, "I aint usually a-weakenin' in no games that's played on the square, but I reckon if there's goin' to be any of them obolesses in it, I'll have to turn in my herd of untrained American bisons and call you! I aint on to no obulus."

Julius Cæsar leaned over to Marck Anthony and urged him not to be too rash.

"You may lose your obolus," said he; "you go slow! First thing you know, you'll be left on this side of the river Styx, and I'll give you a pointer, you can't work no editorial pass there."

"Ch, river fiddle-styx!" said Marc contemptuously. "You lemme alone! Shall the proud city of the seven hills be knocked out by a bloody American with a bunch of galvanized broncos and misfit oxen? I sooner be a tom cat than such a Roman!"

The *aedile* gave the signal for the act to begin. Mexican Joe spit gracefully on his hands and approaching the Texas steer, which was lying in a couchant attitude, chewing a piece of papyrus, he exchanged a glance of intelligence with it, vaulted lightly upon its back. The steer grunted but didn't get up and insisted on retaining its recumbent position.

Both Marc Anthony and Buffalo Bill claimed the stakes.

When the confusion abated the question of ethics was left to Marcus Aurelius, who decided the matter a draw. The *aedile* ordered the games to proceed.

Weeping Water, the only living genuine Pawnee chief with stripes on him, now advanced to sing a native war song. He pulled his blanket from over his head, and with a vain effort to turn his toes out, remarked:

"Oh, hi-yi! Oh, oh, ho-yo!
Hi-yi! Ho-yo!"

This effort was received with great applause, and thus encouraged, Weeping Water turned himself loose in a great original lyric war song, which is said to have surpassed all his previous efforts. He began, with measured time, as follows:

"Kimo, Kemo, Kimo, Nero,
Kimo, Kemo, Kimo."

The great Pawnee bass drum then accompanied him in the central part of his song:

"String-stam pommy diddle,
Ally honey, rig-dum!
Rig-dum honey with a Kimo."

The last part of the song was the same as the other part, but repeated softly in chorus by the assembled braves. The effect was remarkable. Many were moved to tears. Nero arose in his place in the orchestra, and personally thanked Weeping Water for the compliment implied in the first line, and politely invited the chief to be present at his next barbecue. Good feeling seemed to be restored by the soothing influence of music, and it was with some cheerfulness that Texas Jack hitched his six-shooter up and announced that the next feature of the performance would be the production of America's masterpiece, the robbing of the Deadwood stage, illustrating life in Chicago, and the rescue by the Hon. William Cody.

This feature passed off very pleasantly at first, but soon there began to arise cries of "Bring on the other chariots!" That's no kind of a race!" "Come off the perch!" "Whip behind!" etc., etc. And when at the close of the rescue, the wounded man was lifted out of the coach, and was seen to recover his feet and walk off among the cowboys and Sioux braves, the indignation of the audience passed all bounds, and there were large pieces of vox populi flying through the air any way you looked. Julius Cæsar said that it was "devilish poor shooting," and Brutus, with whom he was not at that time on speaking terms, turned around and said, "That's what it was, Jule!"

Nero threw down his fiddle in disgust, and vowed he wouldn't play another lick for no such low lown fraud of a fourth rate side show. Cicero arose and began to say something about its being time for somebody to "break forth, to slide out." Marcus Aurelius bowed his head and murmured, "Never killed a gol-darned man!"

Then on all sides white-sheeted figures rose and stern Roman faces scowled on every hand, as rank after rank, row upon row, called out in unison: "Go, get ye gladiators out of Thrace! Go, hire another steer!"

Gently and sadly Bill turned to Texas Jack and murmured:

"Pardner, I reckon England's good enough for us. They're too blame partic'ler here!"

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HE COULD PITCH A LITTLE.

The Stranger who Astonished the Hotel Guests and the Soldiers.

Elmira Gazette.

If Detroit is not a baseball town it is nothing. The citizens of that city do not know perhaps what a jewel they have lost in their failure to secure the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith of Cleveland. He is not a large man in a physical sense, but he is an athlete. He was the pitcher of the famous Princeton College baseball nine, which in 1877 rode down to Philadelphia and twice defeated the crack athletic club of the American association on their own grounds in that city. His first pastorate was in a small town, and he joined a ball club there. It was the champion nine for miles around, and the opposing club with which they played invariably objected to the "professional" pitcher, as they termed the clerical ball tosser. To quote Mr. Smith's own language, they used to swear at him from "away back." Last year he seriously considered the advisability of organizing an amateur nine with which to beat the Cleveland association team. A few summers since the Rev. Mr. Smith enjoyed a trip up the lakes. At Mackinaw the soldiers in the fort have a fine ball club. They have found amusement for many years in challenging and defeating nines picked up among the hotel guests. While Mr. Smith was in Mackinaw a challenge was received at his hotel from the soldiers. Mr. Smith, whose calling was not known, was invited to play and he promptly accepted. He was ordered to cover the second base bag, his pitching abilities not being understood. The soldiers had never been beaten, and the hotel guests looked upon their own defeat as a foregone conclusion. At the end of the third inning the score stood 8 to 0 in favor of the soldiers. Then the second baseman walked up to the catcher, a first-class player from the University of Michigan, and said: "Let me pitch a little?"

"Can you pitch?" inquired the university man, incredulously.

The Waterloo of the hotel guests seemed inevitable, and, knowing that matters could not be much worse, Mr. Smith was permitted to try his hand at twirling. The first few balls that went spinning over the plate convinced the catcher that an old hand was in the box, and he took courage. Soldier after soldier retired in one-two-three order. Player after player fanned the empty air in vain attempts at finding the little sphere and solving the puzzling curves. The pitcher was a success. After he entered the box not a soldier scored, and the tally of 8 to 0 in favor of the braves from the fort at the end of the third inning had changed to 12 to 8 in favor of the hotel guests at the end of the ninth. The soldiers had met their first defeat, and they left the field feeling very low-spirited, amid the laughter and applause of the spectators. The minister was drawing on his coat after the game when his catcher rushed forward and, grasping his hand, said, "Who in thunder are you, anyhow?" "Oh, I'm an old college pitcher, that's all," was the reply.

Wiping His Gums on the Door Mat.

Boston Transcript.

A clergyman who has spent some time in Pennsylvania tells the listener an old story illustrating a peculiarity of speech in that section. The clergyman had just arrived and taken possession of a little country parish, and had been invited to take charge of the funeral of a prominent resident. As he knew nothing about the career and accomplishments of the deceased, he was to be assisted by a farmer of the neighborhood, who was something of an exhorter. The relatives had expected that the services should not begin until Mr. J., the farmer-exhorter, had arrived.

He was a long time coming, for some reason, and the clergyman began to grow weary. He called one of the family and asked him if he knew where Mr. J. was.

"He's come now," said the parson.

"Where is he?" asked the clergyman.

"Down stairs," came the response, "wiping his gums on the door mat!"

The thought of the reverend agriculturist "wiping his gums on the door mat" filled the young Yankee clergyman first with horror, and then with almost uncontrollable amusement. It did not occur to him at first that "gums" in that part of the country meant rubber overshoes.

THE CZECHS OF NEW YORK.

A Queer People and Their Very Peculiar Habits.

A Colony of 30,000 Foreigners Which Resists Americanizing Influences—A Glimpse of the Bohemian in His House and Shop.

New York World.

In the northwestern corner of Austro-Hungary is a vast territory known to the outside world as Bohemia. It is fertile and populous, but under the peculiar laws which make up Austrian jurisprudence it suffers from a poverty and degradation which is unknown to any other province of the empire. As a consequence they emigrate. A few go to Trieste, and thence by Mediterranean steamers come to this city. The majority go north along the Rhine river and embark for the new world via Hamburg and Bremen.

The people of this land call themselves Czechs (which in English is pronounced as if written checks) They are of Slavonic origin, and are more Russian than Teutonic in character. Their language to-day is double, nearly all speaking a Bavarian-German, while a few speak a dialect that seems to combine the idioms of the Teutonic, Slavonic and Hungarian tongues. On the west they speak in the Bavarian dialect, while on the south they express thought in a mixed language which baffles description. In religion they are ultras, one large faction being radical Calvanists, and another equally large being devotees of the Roman Catholic faith. Every man, woman and child in Bohemia has heard of the wealth of the United States, and desires to share in the success of the new world. They put by pennies until they have accumulated $40 or $50, a fortune in their little bailiwicks, and come across the Atlantic. Many, it must be admitted, come over under contracts from coal barons and railroad contractors. The $1 a day seems a fortune to men who are accustomed to work for 25 and 30 cents per diem. When they arrive they are received by relatives and friends at Castle Garden and taken to the Czech quarter on the east side of New York.

Their life here is miserable in the extreme. They lodge in cheap boarding-houses, whose like was never seen elsewhere. Most of these establishments are apartments in a tenement, or a floor in the regulation three or four story house of New York. The boarders are all lodged in the same room. Instead of a bed they have a low footrest, which does duty for a pillow, a blanket spread upon the floor, and a cotton-lined coverlet to go over them when they lie down after a hard day's work. In a room on avenue B, near Eleventh street, measuring not more than twenty feet long and ten wide, seven Czech boarders sleep nightly. When a *World* reporter entered their quarters at midnight they were arranged exactly like spoons in a presentation case, or like sardines in a box. Their living expenses are small. Lodging, such as has been described, costs $1 a week. Their food they generally buy in the numberless restaurants with which the neighborhood abounds. The breakfasts consist of a bowl of coffee made from the cheapest Rio, and from what are known as sweepings, a huge chunk of brown bread, a substance not like the Boston article, but made from coarse rye flour, wheat salt and yeast, and a small piece of boiled meat or fish. Its cost varies from ten to twenty cents.

There is no lunch. The dinner includes a soup thin as water, containing floating pieces of boiled dough or sliced vegetables, a fragment of sodden meat, two potatoes, an unsavory cheese cake or tart and a bowl of coffee with the regulation bread. Its value depends upon the style of the place and runs from 15 to 25 cents. At times a goulash replaces the meat. This if a stew somewhat like the familiar New England potpie, but more palatable and better cooked. Other substitutes are the weiner schnitzel or veal cutlet deprived of bone and gristle, and breaded like a Saddlerock in a first-class oyster house, a weiner back huchne, which is either lean chicken breaded and fried, or veal cut into the counterfeit presentment of fowls and cooked accordingly; bockmishes sauer brater, a very delicious beef *a la mode*, with every vegetable in the market and a sauce that reeks with onions, garlic and spices. At times the restaurateur presents his guests with a salad such as Delmonico never knew. It is served on a long platter and resembles a horticultural show. From end to end and side to side run lines of chopped celery, dividing the dish into little square apartments. One is filled with salad made from herring, a second with one from potatoes, a third with one from beets, a fourth from cucumbers, a fifth from carrots, a sixth from bread and a seventh from beet scraps. The dish, though very inexpensive, is attractive to the eye, palate and nostril, and is welcomed with cheers whenever it is served to the Bohemian patrons of the restaurant.

In industrial matters the Czech has a hard lot. He is usually an agricultural laborer, with little or no education or knowledge of the world. He has difficulty in learning English, and therefore throws himself upon the tender mercies of some contractor. This personage, an outgrowth of the past decade, represents modern civilization in its worst phases. He hires out his fellow-countrymen at $1 or $1 50 a day to some mining or railroad corporation, or to the public works of our great cities. For this he receives a stated commission, payable weekly in instalments, or a percentage upon the monthly wages of his compatriot. In one case an Avenue C contractor had 200 miners working under a great Pennsylvania corporation at $2 a day each, which he received from its cashier, while he was paying his men $1 25 apiece.

Many learn cigar making and make up the wretched tenement house cigar-makers of the east side. The misery of this class cannot be conceived. The work is so hard, the conditions imposed by the rich manufacturers so bloodless and onerous that hardly one makes a decent living. The vast majority are in debt to their grocer, baker, butcher, druggist and doctor. They are never in debt to their landlord, as their horrible apartments are owned by their employers and their exorbitant rent is deducted from their earnings on pay day. A man, assisted by his wife and children, working fourteen hours a day, seven days each week, can make possibly $16. He averages $14. Out of this he pays his rent, from $10 to $16 per month, for a pitiable appartment of three rooms, and on the remainder keeps body and soul together.

The result of this infamous condition can hardly be described in the columns of the *World*. The children are sent out to pick up butts, "sojers," dry leaves, with which to make the cigars. The manufacturers give 100 pounds of tobacco to the Bohemians and demand in return from 102 to 105 pounds of cigars to compensate for the increased weight due to the moistening and the pasting. The allowance exceeds the fact, and the Bohemian is compelled to use substitutes to make up for the deficiency. The children collect the necessary material, knowing too well for what it is intended. Add to this the miserable apartment which compels man, wife, children, relatives, boarders and guests to occupy the same room or two rooms, and the result can be readily imagined.

Socially the Czechs are agreeable and companionable. They carry hospitality to an extreme and share their last loaf with a hungry friend. At their sociables and little parties they show the influence of their Hungarian neighbors on the south and gloat over the melodies of Liszt and Chopin. When they can afford it they appear in their national costume, a queer combination of cylindrical cap, knee breeches, boots, sash and quaintly cut coat. Like the Germans, they revel in the waltz; like the Magyars, they prefer quick music and swift movements. As a result their dancing is a mad whirl alongside of which the hop waltz and the *deux temps* sink into insignificant slowness. Their drinking combines the habits of the East and West. For a common beverage they prefer the Pilsener beer made in their own land. From their Western neighbors they have learned to love Bavarian beer, dark, sweet and heavy. The Hungarians in the South have taught them the virtues of the slivovitch or plum brandy, and their Slavonic ancestors have transmitted an hereditary love for vodka, or impure alcohol. Neal Dow finds no converts in their ranks. They all drink and like to drink. They do not develop rapidly. Of the 30,000 Czechs in New York and its environs but three or four at the furthest have attained any social distinction or honor. The poverty from which in Europe they have fled seems to have followed them across the ocean into the New World.

THE ALCOTTS.

Father and Daughter—Useful, Amiable, and Distinguished

Boston Special, March 6th.

Miss Alcott had been sick since Thursday. She had been suffering from nervous prostration for some months. Thursday last she came in town from her "Saint's Rest" (as she laughingly called it) to say a last good-bye to her father, to whom her devotion had been great. A friend says of her then: "I was touched deeply by her thin, wan face, showing traces of such prolonged suffering, yet she seemed cheerful and hopeful of ultimate restoration to health." In a note written to the same friend Saturday, the last words she ever penned, Miss Alcott wrote this characteristic sentence: "I am told I must spend another year in this 'Saint's Rest,' and then I am promised twenty years of health. I do not want so many, and I have no idea I shall see them. But as I don't live for myself I will live on for others." Further on, in referring to her father's condition and the impending event of his death, she wrote: "I shall be glad when the dear old man falls asleep after his long and innocent life. Sorrow has no place at such a time when it comes in the likeness of a friend."

Miss Alcott was not aware of her father's death. She was born on her father's birthday, and it is singular that she should so soon have followed him to the grave. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, whose life of Miss Alcott is so well known, says of her to a reporter: "She was as a rule quiet and reserved, I think, although she would occasionally be the gayest one in the company. I remember once at a little gathering Miss Alcott introduced Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks,' and she took the part of the exhibitor. She carried out her part capitally. That seemed to be her favorite pastime. She disliked notoriety, and she particularly dreaded autograph collectors. She was besieged with applications for her autograph, and she told me once it was the greatest bore of her life."

It is understood that the remains of Miss Alcott will be buried in Concord and that the funeral will be strictly private.

The death of the venerable A. Bronson Alcott, the last figure in that remarkable group of Concord sages, has hardly been announced when there comes the sad tidings of the death of his talented daughter, Louisa M. Alcott, who has been the staff of his old age. Miss Alcott has been a sufferer from nervous prostration for a long time, but the immediate cause of her death seems to have been spinal meningitis, superinduced by a sudden cold. It is stated she was not aware of the death of her father, the news having been kept from her by her anxious friends, so that this event had no influence in hastening her end.

Miss Alcott was born at Germantown, Pa., in 1833, and was thus in her 55th year. She was the eldest of four sisters, the other three being intellectual and cultivated women, and one of them manifesting more than amateurish skill in painting, having been honored with the exhibition of one of her pictures in the Paris salon; but the deceased overshadowed them all by her superior abilities not only as a story writer but in her magazine and journalistic contributions on various subjects. She inherited her father's intellectual powers, but combined with them what he sadly lacked—practicality and large common sense. Bronson Alcott had most uncommon sense, and perhaps it is a blessing that sense of his kind is uncommon. Were it generally prevalent the necessary routine of life would be thrown into dire confusion and human affairs would soon be a hodge-podge. His impracticable ideas were sometimes matter for amusement, but quite as often called for patience and firm resistance in the family. It is not comforting to be informed by the head of the family in winter, when he had failed to provide supplies, of the general fact that berries grow in fields and are the natural food of mankind.

Miss Alcott's literary work began at an early age, and took the story form. As a child she was devoted to the invention of fairy stories. Her first book, "Flower Fables," appeared in 1855, and was followed by a number of short stories, which appeared from time to time in the newspapers. When the war broke out her active, practical and sympathetic nature led her to volunteer as a nurse, and the letters which she wrote home from the South at once attracted widespread attention, and prepared the way for her after success. During the closing days of the war she became a conspicuous contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1865 her first extended novel, "Moods," appeared. Since that time she has written several stories, and her pen has been kept busy with magazine articles of all sorts, but none of her published works have attained anything like the popularity of "Little Women." It leaped into an instant success, attracting favorable attention not only in this country, but also abroad. It has been read by thousands of delighted children, and it is within bounds to say that thousands of grown-up children have also lingered over its perusal with equal delight. Like "Alice in Wonderland" and Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," it has had a special charm for men and women as well as for boys and girls. Like the father Miss Alcott was a fascinating conversationalist, an art in these days not much cultivated. In manner she was plain, simple and unpretending, making her way by native ability and sheer force of character. She was the embodiment of the homely old New England virtues, and yet had a rare power of fascination. Her life has been an industrious, unostentatious, and thoroughly exemplary one, and rich in all the qualities of noble womanhood. The news of her death will come to the thousands of her readers with the effect of a personal loss.

The description of Jo in "Little Women" is herewith reproduced. It will be recognized as a truthful picture of girlhood at "the awkward age," and is of especial interest because Jo was Miss Alcott herself. Jo, as Miss Alcott described her, was "tall and thin and brown, and reminded one of a colt, for she never seemed to know what to do with her long limbs, which were much in her way. She had a decided mouth, a comical nose, and sharp, gray eyes, which appeared to see everything, and were by turns fierce or funny, or thoughtful. Her long, thick hair was her only beauty, but it was usually bundled in a knot to be out of the way. Round shoulders had Jo, and big hands and feet, and a fly-away look to her clothes." In short, Jo was that much abused but excellent creature, a tomboy—a girl who delighted in climbing trees, coasting, skating, rowing, swimming, and was generally fond of out-of-door life, and thus grew up strong and healthy.

An early schoolmate of Miss Alcott's gave a few years ago a pleasant account of Louisa's birthday party. The Alcott girls acted dramas and sung songs. Annie, the Meg of "Little Women," recited a Scotch ballad in Highland attire, and Jo, or Louisa, appeared as an Indian girl, with stained skin, and sang the "Blue Juniata," in those days a popular song. The Amy of "Little Woman" became a Mrs. Nieriker, and was an artist. She died in 1879, leaving her little daughter, Louisa May, to Miss Alcott's care.

HOW MAN BUYS A HAT.

The Lord of Creation Where he Has a Chance to Show What he is Made of.

Boston Herald.

"Does this hat become m-?" was asked by a medium-sized man with a blond mustache of the proprietor of a headwear store on Washington street.

"Couldn't have anything more suitable," was the reply.

The customer stood before a tall mirror eyeing himself from every conceivable position. First, he would turn half round and look over his left shoulder and repeat the movement from the right side. The new hat would be tipped forward, then backward, tilted to one side and then to the other, taken off and examined and the hand passed over and around the crown, then replaced upon the head and again inspected.

"I don't think the brim is quite wide enough. Have you one that has more spread?"

The storekeeper rummages around among a stack of boxes, about one in five containing a hat, and finally comes across an article that seems to possess the required quantity of overhang.

"Try this one."

It is adjusted to the customer's head when he again begins his pantomime before the mirror.

"This is a trifle large," he suggests, after spending five minutes in arriving at that conclusion.

"Can you give me one of the same pattern that's just a trifle smaller?"

Another search among the boxes. Finally the storekeeper, covered with dust and perspiration, and almost out of breath from diving into his tall bandboxes, pulls out a tile which he hastily dusts, while his customer is watching a pretty girl cross the muddy street.

"How would you like a brown?"

"Hey?"

"How would you like a brown?"

"Let's see it."

It is carefully inspected inside and out, then placed upon the customer's head. After five minutes have elapsed he suddenly discovers that he had a brown last year, and wouldn't think of buying another, as his last investment proved worthless, the sun metamorphosing it into a mixture between a lobster green and a brindle red.

"Then you think it won't do?"

"Oh, no; I wouldn't wear a brown hat if you gave it to me. Show me the latest thing you have."

This causes the storekeeper to muse for a moment. He hasn't bought an invoice of new goods for six months. He was equal to the occasion, however, and shoves back the glass front of a tier of shelves upon which are arranged headgear of all conceivable patterns. Selecting one that had been in stock for almost seven years, he brings it out and after giving it a thorough brushing, adjusts it to the head of the fussy customer.

A look of delight flits over the face of the customer as his admiring eyes fall upon this new piece of head garniture. He tries it on, likes it better than any of the others, but can hardly summon up sufficient courage to go out upon the street with it. He is sure he will be the cynosure of all eyes, and he wistfully looks at the old hat and wishes within himself there was some way of refurnishing it. It is the most becoming hat he ever wore. He picks it up, puts it on, and turns to the storekeeper and says:

"Why don't they make hats of this pattern nowadays?"

The dealer is unable to answer, and looks uneasily out of the window.

"That's the best hat I ever wore, and I would like to buy another just like it. You haven't one, have you?"

"No, nothing like it in stock."

"Can you tell me where I would be likely to find one?"

"I don't believe you could substitute it in the city?"

"Well, I guess I'll have to buy this one then. What's the price?"

"Four dollars."

"Four what?"

"Four dollars."

"What? Four dollars for that hat?"

"That's the price."

(Fumbling in his watch pocket.) "That's a clever value. I didn't pay but $3 for the old one, and it looks to be of finer stuff than yours. I suppose that nothing less than four goes?"

"That's our regular price for that grade of a hat. I can give you something not quite so fine for less money."

"Well, I guess I'll take it anyway (trying the new hat on again). Four dollars, hey?"

"Yes, sir."

The price is paid, and the purchaser stands before the mirror looking at himself, while the store keeper is doing up the old hat. "I don't just like it," he muses to himself "I know everybody will stare at me when I go upon the street." He has half a mind to wear the old hat home and have the new one done up. But he finally plucks up sufficient courage to venture outside the door, where he stands for a moment, not daring to lift his eyes. Then he begins sneaking along close to the buildings until he has gone a block, when he ventured to look up. Not a person he passes seems to pay the slightest notice to the new hat, much less smiling at the grotesque figure he believes he is cutting. Another block is covered, and he comes out from under the shadow of the buildings and and is pleasingly surprised that no one stops and gazes at his head covering. "It must be becoming after all," he soliloquizes, "and I begin to feel accustomed to it already. By George, I'll just step into this restaurant and have another look at myself."

Entering, he calls for a glass of ginger ale, and while the barkeeper is pouring it out he is making a survey of himself in the mirror behind the bar.

"I couldn't have bought anything that was more suitable," he says, half audibly.

"How do you like the new dicer, Bob?" addressing the barkeeper.

"Fine goods, that. It's the best looking hat you ever had, and is immensely becoming."

"What's that?" His vanity has been touched.

"Most becoming hat you ever had on."

"Here, Jim," calling to one of the colored waiters. "Want a hat? I brought this old one up from the store, thinking you might like it. You'll find it just the thing for stormy weather."

He is so delighted he asks the barkeeper to have something, and comes very near leaving his change on the counter in his anxiety to get on the street. He walks up and down the busy thoroughfares, and feels as if treading on "thin air."

How a Woman Saved the Train.

Albany Journal.

A tin peddler's sleigh, laden with the noise wares tin peddlers always carry, was attached to a skittish horse on North street, in the village of Catskill, yesterday Whether it was the small boy that frightened it or the sudden "toot" of an engine, no one knows, but the animal took fright and dashed down the West Shore railroad track and upon the bridge crossing Catskill creek at full speed. As the animal was crossing the bridge it fell partly through and became wedged between the rails.

The track at this place takes a sharp curve around an embankment 100 feet high The rare presence of mind of a woman above preserved the south-bound train from destruction, and saved the many lives on board. With rare courage Mrs. O'Brien, whose husband is employed on the road, heard the noise, and quickly, as the pressing danger flashed upon her, seized an old red shirt, and, rushing out of her house, ran up the track half a mile or more and stopped the train. She was taken aboard, and the train, after slowly proceeding to where the horse was fast, found it necessary to back up and take the other track. Mrs O'Brien merits the popularity which her brave deed has brought her.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood.

March April

Are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For many months I suffered greatly. My whole system seemed to be entirely run down, my ambition was gone, had pains in my back, and a feeling of lassitude which I could not throw off. I was treated unsuccessfully for kidney trouble. One day at my brother's I saw a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try it. Before the first bottle was taken I can candidly say I was relieved. I have used the medicine off and on ever since, and recommend it for kidney or liver complaints." MRS. W. H. STRANG, 287 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

In California

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion. It has helped me a great deal. I think it the best medicine for indigestion and dyspepsia to be had." MRS. N. LANDES, [illegible] 193 North Fifth Street, San Jose, Cal.

"I have taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and it has done me a great deal of good." THEODORE WALLACE, Petaluma, Cal.

"I wish to say that I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly; it almost disabled me from work. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, [illegible] and other well known vegetable remedies, [illegible] manner as to derive the full medicinal [illegible] It will cure, when in the power of [illegible] salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, [illegible] biliousness, sick headache, [illegible] ity, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and [illegible] plaints. It overcomes that [illegible] caused by change of climate, season [illegible]

Purifies the Blood

"Seven years ago, while my little boy [illegible] in the yard, he was bitten by a spider [illegible] entered his blood, and sores soon broke out [illegible] body; they itched terribly and caused [illegible] suffering. Several times we succeeded [illegible] sores up, but in spite of all we could do [illegible] soon break out again. Finally we tried [illegible] parilla, and he took one bottle and [illegible] other, when the sores disappeared. [illegible] spot on him now, and I consider Hood's [illegible] WM. H. B. WARD, Downington, Penn.

Building-up Power

"I gladly attest the peculiar building-up [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I was not able to attend to business, but finally [illegible] a friend I used part of a bottle of Hood's [illegible] which gave tone and strength to my system [illegible] me feel young as when a boy." [illegible] WOODS, 44 and 46 Lodge Street, Cincinnati.

"With the first bottle of Hood's [illegible] headache entirely disappeared, and [illegible] could not muster up an appetite for [illegible] not now get enough meals to satisfy my [illegible] am at present taking my second bottle [illegible] different person." WILLIAM LAMPE, R., Neenah, Wis.

N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ROSEBURG ITEMS.

ROSEBURG, March 11.

Charley Stephens has gone to Los Angeles.

Wm. Parrott is very sick of some lung ailment.

County Clerk Sheridan is in Coos county on business.

Mrs. Rans Matthews and Mrs. Dr. Bonham are very sick.

The courthouse square is being ornamented with trees.

Rev. J. F. Gilham, lately of Illinois, is organizing Douglas county for prohibition.

S. F. Floed, of this city, was last week admitted to practice in the courts of Oregon.

Last Monday Hon. W. S. Hamilton was elected director, and Thomas L. Gannon school clerk.

Mrs. H. C. Slocum, who has been visiting in Portland for several weeks, is again in Roseburg.

Mr. D. C. McCallen has commenced laying the foundation of the finest brick hotel in Southern Oregon.

At the recent teachers' examination held in the courthouse, there were twenty-two applicants for certificates.

Col. John Baker, of Salem, after visiting his daughter Mrs. Humphrey, of this city, for several weeks, returned to Salem last Wednesday.

The Adelphian Literary Society is raising a subscription for a piano. The Roseburg public schools will soon have a good musical instrument.

Last Sunday Henry Bowen, a well-known blacksmith, was buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery near the city. He died of typhoid fever.

Lillie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joskulek, of Roseburg, died last Monday of scarlet fever and was buried that afternoon. This is the second death that has occurred recently in that family.

At the meeting of the prohibitionists in this city the following officers were elected: S. F. Floed, president; J. W. Mullen, vice-president; N. P. Jewett, secretary; P. Benedick, treasurer.

Last Saturday a son of Mr. Finn Cooper was dragged to death by a runaway horse in the presence of his mother and sister. He was buried in the Masonic cemetery near Roseburg to-day.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM DAYTON, W. T.

DAYTON, W. T., March 8th.

Miss M. E. Eccleston, of Waitsburg, is visiting friends in this city.

Ike Carson, an old Dayonite, now of Roselyn, is in town on business.

Mrs. John Stearns is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Falconer, in Walla Walla.

Miss Mary Jesser has returned from a visit to friends and relatives in Walla Walla.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bennett, of The Dalles, spent the week on a visit to relatives and friends.

Dr. Emil Bories has accepted an invitation to lecture on chemistry before the teachers' association, which convenes in Waitsburg March 17.

On the 2d inst., a surprise party was tendered to Mr. Ralph Walsh at his mother's residence. A very enjoyable time was had. Mrs. Ralph had prepared a splendid lunch to which all sat down and voted par excellence. Following young folks were present: Miss Mamie Morris, Miss Nettie Gaugh, Miss Maude Wolf, Miss Carrie Ping, Miss Belle Eckler, Miss Maggie Day, Miss Rose Ross, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Stella Dorr, Miss Fannie Dorr. Messrs. Joe Morris, Harry Wolf, Bert LaDue, Edward Clark, George Gavitt, Fred. Dorr, Milton Kribbs, Bert Dorr.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. George Eckler gave a juvenile party for the benefit of her little son, George. The following little folks attended, all of whom claim to have had a fine time: Masters Willie Guernsey, Chas. Dumdi, Chas. Andrus, Chas. Rodgers, Frank Kimball, Wildon Morris, Warren Gaugh, Chester Morris, Clarence Kimball. Misses Tudie Belcher, Minnie Guernsey, Minnie Van Lew, Nellie Day, Fanny Day, Mamie Rodgers, Laura Brown, Mary Gaugh, Stella Dumdi, Lulu Dumdi. Mrs. Eckler was ably assisted by Misses Carrie and Katie Ping.

NOTES FROM MEDFORD.

MEDFORD, March 9.

S. S. Pentz, of California, has located at Medford for the practice of law.

Nine car loads of beef cattle have been shipped to Portland within the past eight days.

Apples and hay have been shipped from Medford during the past two weeks in large quantities.

Mr. E. G. Hurt, proprietor of the Rogue river fence factory, this city, has been very sick, but is recovering.

Work on several brick buildings will be begun in a short time. Times will be lively in Medford this season.

The Baptist church of this city was dedicated on last Sunday. A large audience was present and the services were well conducted.

A gentleman from Portland or Albina has been in the city for the past two days, and made several heavy purchases of real estate, amounting in all to $1t,000.

Medford is one of the leading cities of Southern Oregon now, and we hope to see it maintain its position. Parties in search of investment will do well to come here and look about them before purchasing elsewhere. We have the best of climate, good soil, excellent timber and the finest fruit grown in the state.

MINING NOTES.

New discoveries of quartz in Quartzburg district are causing some little excitement, and prospects are favorable for a big boom the coming summer.

Grant County News: Several rich strikes of ore have lately been made in the Cabbel Cove district, and everything is reported as looking unusually favorable.

Lewiston Teller: The prospectors that went up Snake river last week, returned on Tuesday, bringing with them some excellent looking copper ore which they will send off to be assayed. All report having a good trip.

Grant's Pass Courier: James Ferren and N. Thoss are prosecuting work in their Silver creek placer mine with a vigor. Sluicing was carried on all winter and now prospects are glittering. This mine extends along Silver creek for a distance of two miles, and Mr. Thoss thinks will eventually prove one of the best paying mines in the county. The owners are thorough miners, and ought to know a good thing when they see it.

A correspondent, writing from Drain, Douglas county, says: Aaron Allen has just returned from San Francisco, and brought a quartz miner with him to inspect his mines. These mines are known as the Cleveland and Hendricks ledge, and are located four miles from this place. He reports them to be very rich. Messrs. Allen & Co. will go to work in a few days. Mr. Blongtoungue has gone for a quartz mill, which will be here by the 1st of May. Another company has struck ore one mile from here, and are at work. The lodge is composed of [illegible] silver.

Reports from the mines [illegible] business is at a stand still, pending [illegible] of machinery to work the [illegible] Bend Empire. It is likely to be [illegible] before heavy machinery can be [illegible] mines and placed in position [illegible] until which we may look for [illegible] times in the Salmon mines.

DEATH FROM [illegible]

Some days ago, while at [illegible] Mrs. Hamm, of Caldwell, [illegible] accidentally stepped on a [illegible] which pierced her shoe and [illegible] about three-quarters of an [illegible] realized that bad effects [illegible] such a wound, and took [illegible] yet anything fatal was [illegible] went well and the wound [illegible] to be entirely recovered, [illegible] rejoicing that she was [illegible] her duties, when several [illegible] seized with a violent attack [illegible] cal aid was summoned, but [illegible] yond their skill. Everything [illegible] was done to alleviate her [illegible] terrible. All care and skill [illegible] without avail, and she died [illegible] at 4:30 A. M.

THE HOTELS.

MERCHANT.

W C McAtte, Tacoma
A L Morris, do
P B Church, do
Louis Drew, do
J M Radebaugh, do
Miss Annie Cushing, S F
H Zebley, do
O R Patterson, Albany
C J Burns, do
J J Crabb, Europe

ESMOND.

J McDermeid, St Paul
Jas Neish, Oak Point
E T Porter, Montreal
Jas M Ryan, Helena
Mrs M Ryan do
A Muller, N Y
D W Archer, Council Bl
H F Galen, Helena
Mrs T H Carter, do
Mrs F S Lang do
W A Wells, Corvallis
M M Dee, Astoria
Wm Ker, Mexico
A Anderson, Chehalis
C C Smith, Kalama
S A Scott & w, Eagle Cll

QUIMBY.

J Fenstenmaker, N PER
E E Parr, do
P S Clement, do
A P Hell, Molalla
E B Hughes, Spokne Fls
W E Potter, Sheridan
A E Kinney, do
A Hopkins, New York
V W Lewis, do
W A Schooling, Harrsbg
Mrs Schooling, do
Wm Hart, Hart, Or City
Mrs Hart, do
G Bennett, Corvallis
R S Conner, Sheridan
C E Miller, Middleton
W Emerick, do
F Parker, do
M Casey, city
W Johnson & fy, Ohio

ST. CHARLES.

F W Darling, Oregon C
O O Rowland, do
C E Robertson, Monroe
H S Smith, Louisville
T B Handley, Hillsboro
W Stuart, Aberdeen
T A McBride, Oregon C
J F Attwell, Cascades
W Tiffany, Cresswell
J W Wham & w, LaCam
F C Reed, Clackamas
C W Risley, Oswego
H H Harvey, Freeport
W Mellon, Oak Point
D W Bush Jr, Mt Coffin
F H Sherman & w, Port
W H Babcock, Walla W
A L Bennett & w, Dalles
A G Johnson, do
C E Christiansen, do
W T Slatten, Woodburn
J A Sears, Ashland
M E Harrington, S Fran
G E Richards, Portland

HOLTON.

J Munro, Bonneville
E C Bradshaw, The Dals
Mrs M Gordon, do
Miss E Hero, do
J W Laing, New York
H Hinley, Lafayette Or
E Poppleton, do
G W Briedwell & w, do
D L Barback, San Fran
H G Cane, North Yamhl
H M Daual, do
G Revolan, San Fran
Dr N J Taylor, Eugene
J Lamberson, Scappoose
J Lauring, Albany
W L Whitmore, S F
J W Campbell, Scappose
M E Hendrick, Amity
J H Maxwell, New York
L G Martin, Helena
T H Baxter, Butte
J B Johnston, N Orleans
S H Higgins, do

INTERNATIONAL.

James McGill, Valparaiso
Julius Gray, Helena
I Abraham, Genessee
E G Pomeroy, Minn
A Anderson, Ohio
A Steimaker, do
C A Ross, Hood River
J Venner, do
C Walton, Iowa
W H Smith, do
H Clapp, Michigan
Irwin Clapp, do
R H Peterson, do
J A Robinson, McMinn
H Perryman, California
Wm Ladd, do
G L Jackson, do
F Bowen, Sisson
J S Fairchild, Fairdale
J F Byers, do
A C Bower, do
L J Bower, do
S R Daniel, do
J F Severence, do
F B Robertson, do
W H Mussey, do
C Wood, Lake River
Peter Ivy, do
Chas Chase, Independence
O Hamlerlin, do
J B Watson, Salem
C Roper, do
J T Fletcher, Gales Crk
J Fitzpatrick, Seattle
S Paquette & w, Silvr Lk
E Walsh, Albany
R T McKee, Benton

Are free from all [illegible] Concentrated medicine [illegible] Pills. Very small; [illegible] griping, no purging. [illegible]

SHILOH'S CATARRH [illegible] cure for Catarrh, [illegible] G. Siddmore & Co.

NEW YEAR'S [illegible] pages. Copies [illegible]

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Saturday as Ruth, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Fannie Roberts of Goldendale, was playing with some other children near the reservoir, she started to walk across the boom to the other side, and fell into deep water. She was rescued by Miss E. Carlile after sinking twice, and was nearly drowned when taken from the water.

Says the Grant's Pass Courier: We understand a company has been formed for the purpose of erecting an opera house this spring. Material not decided upon. Something in the neighborhood of $2000 have already been subscribed by responsible parties. This scheme originated last fall, but was only consummated last week.

Two unknown parties entered the house of Capt. Saltmarsh, at Sterling, in Jackson county, several nights since, and one with the iron poker, and the other with a revolver, stood Saltmarsh up and went through his pockets. They took some small change for their trouble without doing any other damage. So far no clue to the parties has been found.

The Southern Pacific engines in use between Dunsmuir and Ashland have been changed from coal to wood burners, because the latter fuel is found to be the cheaper. There is abundance of timber along the road, but as the wood must be seasoned in order to make good steaming fuel the company is now shipping dry wood from the O. & C.'s yard at LaBish in the Willamette.

Quite an exciting occurrence transpired on Barnhart gulch Saturday, which came near ending in loss of life, says a Weston paper. Three young men, two of the Thompson boys and Frank Brown, observed the residence of Andy Nelson on fire. Young Brown rushed into the burning building, and to his surprise found an old gentleman by the name of Fish sound asleep upon the bed, probably stupefied by the smoke. He was carried out before he was fully awake. He owes his life to the heroic presence of mind of his young rescuer.

Weston Leader: From a personal investigation of the management of the county poor house we are satisfied that the reports concerning the immoralities charged are entirely unfounded. A man named Eastwood, an inmate with whom no one can get along in peace, is the originator. Sometime last fall Frank Merriman, the superintendent, promptly fired two inmates of foreign birth, being satisfied that they were bad characters. This circumstance is the basis on which Eastman endeavors to make calarious reports.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In Whitman county the total tax levy is 18 mills.

The delinquent tax list of Columbia county amounts to $4000 only.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was organized in Oakesdale a few days ago.

The county papers say that the festive grouse is hooting with a vengeance.

The wool growers of Whitman county will meet at Endicott next Saturday.

Snow in the Blue mountains is deeper now than at any previous time this winter.

The Walla Walla Statesman pokes fun at Tacoma and says Tacoma is happy now it has a real, live pawnbroker.

It is rumored among the railroad employes that the train from Pendleton will be run through to Pomeroy after March 15.

Wheat is stacked in large quantities at every side-track from here to Pomeroy, awaiting shipment, says a Walla Walla paper.

A large cougar that has been destroying domestic animals was recently killed by Pat Healey, near the forks of the Nooksack.

The snowstorm of Wednesday night was a godsend, as otherwise the fruit would all have gone up in the freeze, says the Walla Walla Union.

A Cheney paper says keep your eyes pealed for counterfeit silver dollars. There is said to be quite a number in circulation throughout the territory.

Snow in the mountains is said to be from five to ten feet deep. Above Pomeroy the country is covered with about two feet of the beautiful, says a Walla Walla exchange.

Friday a force of O. R. & N. carpenters under E. Foss, foreman, rebuilt the cattleyards at Dayton and carried a supply of water thereto for the use of stock. This action will meet the approval of stockmen.

Whitman county now has eight newspapers and three or four new towns are growing so rapidly that it will only be a question of a few months' time when the number will be a full dozen, says an exchange.

Surveyors, supposed to be in the interest of the Manitoba road, are working through the Bitter Root mountains and coming this way, says the Palouse Gazette. It is said that they will soon be in Whitman county.

Whitman college received $500 Saturday from Rev. Wm. Barrows, D. D., financial secretary for the college in the East. The spring term of the college, with more than 100 students in all departments, opened this week.

At a meeting of the Union Ditch Company, held at Yakima Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected: Directors, S. O. Morford, Wm. L. Splawn, Sam'l Wilson, J. T. Simmons, S. J. Lowe; president, S. O. Morford; treasurer, S. J. Lowe; secretary, J. M. Stout.

J. E. Jamieson, chief of the party that recently surveyed the route for the railroad from Cheney to the Big Bend country, arrived in Cheney from Portland Monday, and immediately started on his final trip over the route, and will make a few minor changes, if necessary, before the rails are laid.

Walla Walla Union: A pardon has arrived for a prisoner in the pen named Gray, and he was set at liberty Saturday morning. Monday another convict, named Pallet, will be turned

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dock, Juniper Berries,
able remedies, in such a
the full medicinal value of
power of medicine
pimples, all humors, dyspepsia,
ne, indigestion, general debility,
m, kidney and liver complaints,
that extreme tired feeling,
ate, season, or life.

Purifies the Blood

my little boy was
bitten by a spider.
soon broke out
and caused him
we succeeded in
all we could do
finally we tried Hood's
bottle and one third
disappeared. He has
consider him perfectly
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Building-up Power

peculiar building-up power
for some time I have been
but finally at the
bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla
strength to my system
a boy." GEORGE
Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
of Hood's Sarsaparilla
appeared, and where
appetite for my meals
to satisfy my appetite
second bottle and feel
WILLIAM LANSING, Fort

Sarsaparilla

druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared
HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

while from here, and
is composed of
mines are to the
still, pending
the ores, says
is likely to be several
machinery can be landed
in position for operating
look for reports of
mines.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

while at her household
Caldwell, Washington territory,
on a sharp pointed
shoe and penetrated her
of an inch.
effects were liable to
took care to combat
was not dreamed
wound healed up and
red, and Mrs.
was again able to attend
several days later,
attack of lockjaw.
but the case
Everything in human
her sufferings,
and skill, however,
she died the following

THE HOTELS.

MERCHANT.

E C Ball, Seattle
F J Tumkin, Spokane
J S Leslie, Paterson, N J
McGovern & w, Seattle
J B Caruth, Albuquerque
T L McEldowney,
John Craig, Salem
Geo L Froze, Tacoma
W W McHalley, Wa

ESMOND.

E R Woodard, Omaha
Jas McCain, Lafayette
Jas Manwelle,
H H Welch, S F
L Carter, Montana
Miss Carter, do
Jas W Allison,
W E Stephens, N Y
F Hausman wf & ch, Astoria
E Poppleton wf & dau, Lafayette
W J Westerfield, Lafayette
W M Guthrie, S F
Wm Pumphrey, Olympia

QUIMBY.

J Hutchcroft, N Yamhill
Tom Parker, Albany
C S Pierce,
W Pierce & ch,
Joe Griner, Salem
S Wilson,
Hyde Ambler,
Tom Sharpwick,
Chas Snorpwick,
Wm Sharpwick,
Irvin Gee,
Joseph Webb,
S J Worthington,
Mrs Worthington,
J T Shay, Oswego
C A Tasker, Independence
B V Kelley, do
J Lyons, Tacoma
R P Ray, Brooks
C E Ferguson & f,

ST. CHARLES.

J H Weed, New York
Mrs M E King, Salem
W O Metzger,
Miss Wills, Yamhill
Miss McConnell, do
J D Hawthorn, Astoria
A B Wetter, Victoria
J Cameron, Victoria
W H Wynkoop,
C O Boroth, Woodland
D Dougherty, Kansas
J G Byckman, do
Mrs Dibble, Rainier
H K Webster, New
J J White, Dundee
T C Griffiths, Spokane
F H Groves, do
Mrs J Marshall, do
Mrs Keenan,
G A Beddings,
B E Harvey, Pendleton
G J Noyer,
C Jones, Salem
W E Ross, Astoria

HOLTON.

W W Sibray, Milwaukee
J F McCarthy, Texas
W Gilmore, Arlington
A D Birnie, Cathlamet
F P Henika, Milwaukee
W D Fenton, McMinnville
G Wilcox, Clinton,
D Wilcox, Corvallis
J B Crossen, The Dalles
R R Daniel, Lafayette
M K Espy, Warren
A A Schenck, Corvallis
J C Southmayd, Seattle
G W Harris, Warren
J Harris, do
E T Gore, Sauvie's Isl
S W Smith, Waitsburg
F Rogers, McMinnville
W A Wallace, St Paul
T C James, do
J H Lane, New York
E C Butler, St Louis
W L Black, do

INTERNATIONAL.

Thos Curley, San Jose
Grant Morris,
W H Bachelor, Dallas
Wm Shirk, Illinois
C L England, do
H Humant,
Holmes,
J Cummings,
L Latourelle,
W H Constance,
D R Davis,
Mrs Davis & fam, do
R Kesterson, do
John Jones, do
Wm Hall, do
Jno Green, do
Mrs Green & 3 ch, do
W J Robinson, do
R Hanslaw, do
T W Kenney, do
J Shepard, do
W Ball, do
N Chamberlain, do
Geo Riggin, do
B W Robertson, do
J Fitch, do
John Poteh, do
Geo Davis, do
G W Perkins, do
W S Bennett & w,
S W Smith,
H Smith, do
Jno Brett, La Center
J S Cherington,
Mrs Rodgers,
Mr Goodwin & fy

crede and irritating
only. Carter's Little Liver
very easy to take;
Try them.
CATARRH REMEDY—A
Diptheria and Canker Mouth
ILLUSTRATED
mailed to any address.

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Thomas O'Bryant, an old and well-to-do resident of North Powder, was examined last week as to his sanity and pronounced insane. The first symptoms of his malady were noticed about five weeks ago and since that time he has gradually grown worse.

Canyon City paper: Quite a fall of snow in the mountains this week, which will increase the volume of water for next summer. For the past two years streams have dried up early in the summer, and the absence of any amount of rain has made it bad for farmers, miners and stockmen.

Saturday Ruth, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Fannie Roberts of Goldendale, was playing with some other children near the reservoir, she started to walk across the boom to the other side, and fell into deep water. She was rescued by Miss E. Carlile after sinking twice, and was nearly drowned when taken from the water.

Says the Grant's Pass Courier: We understand a company has been formed for the purpose of erecting an opera house this spring. Material not decided upon. Something in the neighborhood of $2000 have already been subscribed by responsible parties. This scheme originated last fall, but was only consummated last week.

Two unknown parties entered the house of Capt. Saltmarsh, at Sterling, in Jackson county, several nights since; and one with the iron poker, and the other with a revolver, stood Saltmarsh up and went through his pockets. They took some small change for their trouble without doing any other damage. So far no clue to the parties has been found.

The Southern Pacific engines in use between Dunsmuir and Ashland have been changed from coal to wood burners, because the latter fuel is found to be the cheaper. There is abundance of timber along the road, but as the wood must be seasoned in order to make good steaming fuel the company is now shipping dry wood from the O. & C.'s yard at LaBish in the Willamette.

Quite an exciting occurrence transpired on Hartford gulch Saturday, which came near ending in loss of life, says a Weston paper. Three young men, two of the Thompson boys and Frank Brown, observed the residence of Andy Nelson on fire. Young Brown rushed into the burning building, and to his surprise found an old gentleman by the name of Fish sound asleep upon the bed, probably stupefied by the smoke. He was carried out before he was fully awake. He owes his life to the heroic presence of mind of his young rescuer.

Weston Leader: From a personal investigation of the management of the county poor house we are satisfied that the reports concerning the immoralities charged are entirely unfounded. A man named Eastwood, an inmate with whom no one can get along in peace, is the originator. Sometime last fall Frank Mertins, the superintendent, promptly fired two inmates of foreign birth, being satisfied that they were bad characters. This circumstance is the basis on which Eastman endeavors to make malicious reports.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In Whitman county the total tax levy is 18 mills.

The delinquent tax list of Columbia county amounts to $4000 only.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was organized in Oakesdale a few days ago.

The county papers say that the festive grouse is hooting with a vengeance.

The wool growers of Whitman county will meet at Endicott next Saturday.

Snow in the Blue mountains is deeper now than at any previous time this winter.

The Walla Walla Statesman pokes fun at Tacoma and says: Tacoma is happy now; it has a real, live pawnbroker.

It is rumored among the railroad employes that the train from Pendleton will be run through to Pomeroy after March 15.

Wheat is stacked in large quantities at every side-track from here to Pomeroy, awaiting shipment, says a Walla Walla paper.

A large cougar that has been destroying domestic animals was recently killed by Pat Henley, near the forks of the Nooksack.

The snowstorm of Wednesday night was a godsend, as otherwise the fruit would all have gone up in the freeze, says the Walla Walla Union.

A Cheney paper says: Keep your eyes peeled for counterfeit silver dollars. There is said to be quite a number in circulation throughout the territory.

Snow in the mountains is said to be from five to ten feet deep. Above Pomeroy the country is covered with about two feet of the beautiful, so says a Walla Walla exchange.

Friday a force of O. R. & N. carpenters under R. Foss, foreman, rebuilt the cattleyards at Dayton and carried a supply of water thereto for the use of stock. This action will meet the approval of stockmen.

Whitman county now has eight newspapers and three or four new towns are growing so rapidly that it will only be a question of a few months' time when the number will be a full dozen, says an exchange.

Surveyors, supposed to be in the interest of the Manitoba road, are working through the Bitter Root mountains and coming this way, says the Palouse Gazette. It is said that they will soon be in Whitman county.

Whitman college received $500 Saturday from Rev. Wm. Barrows, D. D., financial secretary for the college in the East. The spring term of the college, with more than 100 students in all departments, opened this week.

At a meeting of the Union Ditch Company, held at Yakima Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected: Directors, S. O. Morford, Wm. L. Splawn, Sam'l Wilson, J. T. Simmons, S. J. Lowe; president, S. O. Morford; treasurer, S. J. Lowe; secretary, J. M. Stout.

J. R. Jamieson, chief of the party that recently surveyed the route for the railroad from Cheney to the Big Bend country, arrived in Cheney from Portland Monday, and immediately started on his first trip over the route, and will make a few minor changes, if necessary, before the rails are laid.

Walla Walla Union: A pardon has arrived for a prisoner in the pen named Gray, and he was set at liberty Saturday morning. Monday another convict, named Pallet, will be turned loose. The pardons were issued because of the shortening of their respective terms of imprisonment through good behavior.

Large quantities of wheat are now going down Snake river to Riparia, and the freight trains on the Riparia branch are crowded to their utmost to move it, says a Dayton paper. The Dayton freight train, Ed Pride conductor, worked all day Sunday, helping loaded trains up the steep grade between Starbuck and Alto.

Miss Effie McLane, of Mud bay, while getting ready to go into Olympia, was informed that a large cougar was in close proximity to her father's residence. Taking a gun in her hand, she courageously started out, and perceiving the "critter" up among the branches of a tree, she fired and succeeded in killing the animal with one shot.

Yakima Signal: M. V. Harrison, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Washington, informing him of the appointment of himself and daughter, Miss Olive, to positions as teachers, and the appointment of Mrs. Harper as matron, at the Quinalt reservation, on the west coast of this territory. They will depart next week for their new home.

W. H. Grayson, who has been confined in the jail at Asotin City the past four months, awaiting trial for the killing of Mathew Witz, escaped from the jail yard last week, and has not been captured yet. His shackles were found in the brush up the creek, a short distance above town, on Sunday, and this is the only trace yet found of him.

Whatcom Reveille: The expedition which Capt. Roeder recently sent over the trail through the Cascades to the Okanagan country have not been heard from for a long time, and fears are entertained that they have lost the blazed route surveyed through the pass by the Cascade toll route party two years ago. The captain's enterprise should be appreciated, however.

J. E. Davenport, the man who was so badly injured by the explosion of giant powder Tuesday, is doing as well as could be expected, and unless some unexpected trouble sets in, will recover from his injuries, says the Spokane Review. His mind is perfectly clear and he appears very hopeful. The wound over his heart gives him the most trouble, but he bears the pain patiently.

W. W. Dahlman, the insane soldier, who came to town several days since armed with a butcher-knife, and prepared to wade in gore, will be sent East in a few days to the Washington insane hospital, the necessary order being expected to arrive from headquarters to-day, says the Walla Walla Union of Saturday. For several days he has been wild at times, imagining himself to be menaced with assassination, or being poisoned.

Dayton Inlander: Farmers of the webfoot neighborhood, southeast of Covello, are on the warpath, and have sworn vengeance on a couple of coyotes and a dog. It seems the dog and coyotes have formed a conspiracy to rob the hen roosts and pigpens of the ranchers, which accounts for the wish of the latter to get the scalps of the beasts. They are frequently seen together running over the fields. The dog is large, white spotted, and of the common breed.

Some days ago John Stanbaugh, about 17 years of age, left his parents' home in this city without any cause whatever and started down the railroad, presumably on a freight train, says the Cheney Sentinel. He was seen two days later at Sprague and it is supposed he has gone still further down the road, possibly to the Sound. As his mother is nearly distracted at his absence, his father, I. Stanbaugh, desires to learn his whereabouts.

At the last meeting of the board of trade of Walla Walla, a committee, consisting of Messrs. H. E. Holmes, W. H. Upton, F. W. Paine and M. D. Egbert, was appointed to formulate a memorial to congress relative to the erection of a government building to cost $25,000, in this city, for the use of the United States court, postoffice, paymaster and signal service, committee to report at next meeting. The board of trade is also trying to form a mercantile protective association.

Walla Walla Journal: Sorrel Head, chief of the Palouses, and Bones, another big Indian, came into our office Saturday morning complaining bitterly of three French sheep men in their country who, they say, kill out the grass with their herds, then their horses, which find nothing to eat, and finally lo, the poor Indian, who must go or starve. One of the Indians assures us that unless they leave, or he receives some protection from our courts, he will shoot every sheep man that comes in his neighborhood and molests him.

Saturday Robert Carr, living with Peter Price, unhitched his team from a hack on arriving at home from Dayton, and turned the horses into the pasture. One horse was slow about going through the bars, and to hasten his movements Mr. Carr slapped him on the hip with a halter. The horse retaliated by kicking Mr. Carr in the face, cutting a deep gash in the upper lip and lower jaw. The blow rendered Mr. Carr insensible for two hours, causing severe internal wounds and concussion of the brain.

Several years ago the Portland Rod and Gun Club imported a flock of Chinese pheasants and turned them out on Protection island, says the Dayton Chronicle. The law protected the birds for a number of years, until now they have so propagated as to be very numerous on the island. Occasionally one flies over to the main land. The birds are about the size of a common prairie chicken, have a long tail and will measure about two feet, eight inches from head to tip of tail. They have a beautiful plumage of no less than eight colors. Chas. McClary, of Dayton, has one of these rare birds on exhibition. It was presented to him by Tom Kirkpatrick, a traveling man.

IDAHO.

Shoshone was visited by a slight fall of snow Sunday.

The irrigating ditches are progressing satisfactorily and will aid in the summer crop, says a Boise paper.

From present indications a large number of buildings will be erected in Wallace during the coming season, says an exchange.

A few days ago a freight train on the South Fork ran off the track about a half a mile east of Osborne. The tender of the locomotive was smashed and two flat cars loaded with ore, and two box cars were derailed. No one was hurt.

CROP AND STOCK NOTES.

Tree planting is the order of the day in Rogue river valley.

Farmers are all busy on this side plowing and seeding, says a Lewiston paper.

The farmers of Antioch, Jackson county, are getting along finely with their seeding. There will be more grain sown than usual.

Silverton Appeal: There is quite a demand among farmers hereabouts for seed wheat. Much of the fall grain will have to be resown.

Wasco county paper: The ground requires all the moisture that can possibly fall now, as crops will grow all the better for rain, and the soil is getting dry.

The people in the vicinity of Flounce Rock, Jackson county, are busy preparing their ground for corn and gardens, for they are always sure of a bountiful crop.

Speaking of the recent heavy fall of snow, a Dayton, W. T., paper says: "This snow is better than a coat of guano, to the wheat fields of the Inland Empire."

Ashland Tidings: Farmers report the fall-sown barley injured considerably by the unusually severe winter in places in the valley, but wheat suffered no injury.

Grass is growing very fast and is affording considerable feed already for cattle, says the Whatcom *Reveille*. Leaves on small berry bushes are about ready to come forth, and in a few weeks more everything will be as green as emerald.

The foothills about Jacksonville are being cleared and planted in trees and vines. The hills there have gentler slopes than in the valley immediately about Ashland, and the Tidings says it is satisfied that in time they will all be covered with orchards and vineyards.

Big Bend paper: This will undoubtedly be a good year to put in crops on spring breaking, as the ground is sufficiently wet to insure a crop with very little and perhaps no summer rains. There should be a considerable increase in the acreage of all kinds of crops to supply the demand of a large immigration to the Big Bend and the adjacent mines.

J. H. Jackson, of Tukanon Ridge, was in town Saturday, and informs us that the farmers in his neighborhood are about done their spring seeding, having been able to work every day in February, says the Dayton Chronicle. He has just finished sowing ninety-seven acres of wheat on his timber culture, which he has cultivated for eight years and on which he will make final proof this summer.

Prescott correspondence of a Walla Walla paper: Farmers are seeding their ground, and we are having a very warm rain (snow), which is favorable to a rapid germination. Some fall wheat has been killed, but the loss will not be very heavy. Spring sown grain is always free from weeds, which cannot be said of fall sown. Parties who own hill ranches are buying all the fruit trees they can, realizing that there is money in fruit raising.

A correspondent writing from Ella, Oregon, to the Bunchgrass Blade, says: Our spring has been with us some time. Stock is doing well and the green grass is five inches long. How is this, compared with Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, or any other eastern state? Folks back there are shivering around their stoves and are apt to be engaged in the same profitable amusement until the 15th of April. I have been plowing four weeks and have 290 acres turned up during the winter months here in Morrow county.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, March 12.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 172 pcs 210 bdls iron pipe, 900 cs coal oil, 3 bxs 831 bdls chairs, car wagons, car buggies, car mattresses, 167 sks seed, 150 bxs lemons, 460 cs milk, 263 bxs bottles, 90 hf doz spades, 298 hf doz shovels, 5 hf doz scoops, 100 bdls wagon wood, 30 bxs glass ware, 75 pcs hollow ware, 25 bdls wrap paper, 49 bxs 55 bbls chimneys, 24 bdls bucksaws, 20 doz kegs, 25 doz well buckets, 11 cs 1 bbl candy, 3 sks nuts, 10 cs syrup, 45 pls 25 kegs 7 bxs fish, 33 cs dry goods, 66 cs hats, 60 trunks, 22 bls decking, 10 bls sheeting, 20 bls bagging, 90 cs boots and shoes, car sorbges.

Steamer Willamette Valley arrived at San Francisco 9th inst. from Yaquina bay with 1836 qr sks flour, 1614 sks wheat, 1177 sks potatoes, 46 bdls hides, 46 pkgs old iron, 8 cs eggs, 5 bxs apples, 7005 ft ash and maple, 14 horses, 34 sks oysters.

Boston papers announce the formation of a close combination of the twenty-five nail manufacturers, employing about 1500 machines, in New England, New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Each concern will pay into the pool about $6000, to be forfeited in case it exceeds its restricted production. Prices have been slightly advanced in Eastern markets and San Francisco card rates have been advanced 10@15c per keg, making new quotations of $2 90 for 200 keg lots and $3 for lots of less than 200 kegs, with 3 per cent. off all quantities for cash.

The London *Grocer's Gazette* of Feb. 18 says of the salmon market: "The market is very firm, and although transactions in spot salmon are not large the demand is likely to strengthen with the advance of spring. It must be remembered that at present prices there is little inducement for speculative buying, but buyers for round lots for delivery in April are not rare to be met with, and ruling prices are not willingly paid. For really good quality we think there is no prospect of a decline, but, on the other hand, we cannot say that we see any material prospect of an advance such as would pay for speculation in the article. Of Columbia river salmon the quantity offering is so limited, both spot and to arrive, that it has become quite a fancy article, and those of our readers who want this class should secure their supplies, as they will be shortly exhausted, the loss of the Glennavon having still further curtailed the available supply. Our Liverpool letter says there is no new Columbia river to be had there under 29s per case, and but very little even at that limit."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours include 10,163 ctls wheat, 2685 bbls flour, 2423 ctls oats, 595 ctls bran, 3571 ctls millstuff, 500 ctls chopped barley, 2333 sks potatoes, 100 sks onions, 4 cs butter, 74 cs eggs, 127 bxs fruit, 21,400 lbs hops, 201 bxs dried fruit.

FREIGHTS—The market is entirely without change and is presenting no new feature.

WHEAT—The new week opens with dull foreign markets and weaker ones on this side. Locally but a light trade is doing, exporters having light needs and being under no pressure to buy. While holders are asking full up to $1 17½ and $1 25 for the two grades, they only secure these prices in exceptional instances and a cent or so less is nearer the buyer's prompt bid. Arrivals are of fair volume, and for the most part represent old business.

OATS—Light local trading, receipts noted being largely for shipment.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples in light trading at old prices. A car of California oranges in this morning is about closed out.

EGGS—Large sales Saturday at 15c reduced the stock, and to-day 16c is more generally quoted.

CHICKENS—Market not so firm and the stock offered is mostly of only fair quality. For old $4 50 is the usual figure.

WESTERN PORK PACKING.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of March 1st says: With yesterday ended the regular winter pork packing season. It is not practicable to attempt anything but an approximation as to the results, at this time. Returns and estimates justify the following figures, as probably closely approaching the season's operations, in number of hogs handled in the West, as compared with last year's returns:

	1887-88	1886-87
Ten leading points	4,450,000	4,801,408
All other places	1,375,000	1,637,601
Total	5,825,000	6,439,009

This exhibit implies a shortage of about 615,000 hogs in number, which is liable to be lessened or enlarged possibly to the extent of 50,000 hogs.

It is not easy to approximate the comparison in average weights, but the indications are that the shortage in this particular will be equal to making the winter manufacture equivalent to a reduction of 750,000 to 800,000 hogs at last year's average weight.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET REVIEW.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Since the foreign markets have shown but little perturbation as a result of the emperor's death, attention has turned more than ever to the strikes. Both sides being determined, the struggle is expected to have an important bearing upon the future of railroad interests, and incidentally upon the markets for securities. Sales of sterling exchange are nearly at the gold-exporting point, and there is very little probability of foreign purchases of securities in sufficient amount to lead to a natural decline in rates until the railroad troubles are out of the way. The lenders show a disposition to pursue a conservative course. In Boston rates of interest have been hardening during the past two weeks, and time loans here are held most firmly. From 4 to 5 per cent. has been paid by borrowers for loans running from sixty days to six months, according to the collateral offered. Prime mercantile paper is discounted at 5 to 6 per cent.

Bradstreet reports the Eastern wool market quiet and a shade weaker. New York and Philadelphia show relatively more strength than Boston. Manufacturers are buying wool as they need it for their machinery, which is at present in general operation on contracts. They are not anticipating further wants to any extent. Selections in some quarters are reported very much broken, but yet there appears a sufficient amount of choice wool on hand for all probable requirements. Foreign purchases are believed to have been heavier than last year. At Philadelphia the demand has been light and unsatisfactory, but stocks of domestic fleeces are small and prices well maintained. The tariff uncertainties and the backward condition of the dry goods trade have checked business on wool. The week's sale aggregate 521,000 pounds, against 921,000 pounds last year, and 630,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

In other markets trade is still slack. Raw sugar has lost its snap, but refined is firm.

Salmon is slow; Columbia river $1 90@2; other brands $1 65@1 75.

Hops are unchanged here and abroad.

Canned and dried fruit are only nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Receipts—11,000 qr sks flour; 3200 ctls barley; 60 ctls oats; 6300 sks potatoes.

Chartered—Br ship Hospodar, 1625 tons, proceeds to Newcastle, A., for coal to this port.

Registered tonnage statement—In port engaged 33,560, disengaged 48,500; to arrive 252,000 tons. As compared with 16,660, 106,500 and 181,000 tons respectively at same time last year.

Wheat—Spot market very dull and lower. No. 1 shipping California now quoted $1 30@1 32½. Options opened lower. Morning sales of buyer season were 300 tons at $1 38, 900 tons at $1 37⅞, 3000 tons at $1 37⅝, 400 tons at $1 37½, and small parcels at $1 37⅞; and of buyer year 200 tons at $1 47⅛, and 100 tons at $1 46⅞. On afternoon call, 800 tons buyer season sold at $1 37⅝, 400 tons at $1 37¼, and 200 tons at $1 37⅛; of buyer year, 100 tons sold at $1 46⅞.

Barley—Spot market very quiet. No. 1 feed being quoted at 80c. Buyer season opened 83⅜c and closed 83⅛c. Buyer year opened 91⅝c and closed 91½c.

Oats—A steady but quiet market rules, values not being quotably changed.

Grain bags—Market strong and active, with a tendency to go higher. Spot lots quoted 8c, futures 8½c.

Butter and eggs—Steady.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, March 12.—Consols, 102 1-16. Silver per ounce 43⅝; bank rate of discount 2½.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Silver per ounce, sterling exchange, long, $4 86; short, $4 88.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Transfers, 17½; exchange on London, sixty days, $4 85¼; documentary, $4 84½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.

Closing board prices:

Ophir	11 25	Mexican	6 25
Gould & Curry	4 90	Best & Belcher	6 87
Con. Cal. & Va.	14 87	Chollar	6 12
Hale & Norcross	11 00	Crown Point	6 87
Belcher	6 75	Sierra Nevada	6 12
Bullion	2 45	Exchequer	3 40
Seg. Belcher	4 75	Overman	3 00
Justice	1 40	Union	5 37
Alta	2 20	Andes	1 55
Argenta		Utah	2 60
North Belle Isle	6 00	Nevada Queen	3 40
Crocker		Bodie	2 35
Peer		Peerless	1 50

The cells after Argenta, Crocker and Peer are blank; the values 25, 65 and 65 printed beside them belong to the following column:

Argenta		25 Utah	2 60
Crocker		65 Bodie	2 35
Peer		65 Peerless	1 50

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market weak, and 10 to 15c lower; steers, $3 15@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 15@3 50; Texas fed steers, $3 25@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; strong; mixed, $5 15@5 40; light, $5 05@5 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; steady; natives, $4@6; western, $5 25@5 90; Texas, $4@5.

The *Drovers' Journal's* special cablegram from London quotes the demand for cattle very weak and prices a shade lower. Best American beeves, 12c per pound, estimated dead weight.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Wheat opened lower, 90¾c April, 91⅛c May, 90⅝c June. At noon, 91c April, 91 May, 90⅝c June, 89⅝c July. Closed 90c March, 90½c April, 91c May, 90⅝c June.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Wheat opened lower, 80½c May, 86⅝c June. At noon, 75⅝c April, 79⅝c May, 80c June. Closed, 74⅝c March, 75⅛c April, 79⅝c May, 80c June.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, March 12.—Cargoes off coast quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment quiet but steady. Quotation of good cargoes of No. 1 California wheat at 33s 6d per quarter; No. 2 California 32s 6. Mark lane English and foreign wheat quiet; American and English flour turn easier. Farmers deliveries of wheat during past week 54,198 qrs at an average of 30s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Spot wheat at opening flat. Weather in England colder.

PARIS, March 10.—Wheat and flour on spot easier. French country markets, quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Spot wheat closed flat.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br bark Evelyn, Liverpool November 16, for this port, was spoken December 28 in 26 S, 39 W.

Bark Alden Besse sailed from Hong Kong February 1 for San Francisco.

Br ship Sirenia, San Francisco, via Queenstown for Dunkirk, with cargo of wheat, stranded at Athenfield, Isle of Wight, during dense fog. She will probably be a total wreck.

Br bark Irvine, hence October 22 with a wheat cargo, arrived at Callao January 24.

Capt. Palmer, of the ship Belle O'Brien, takes the Alexander Gibson out from Port Townsend, Capt. Speed going on the O'Brien, in order to be present at the trial of his damage suit.

A London report of the 5th inst. reads: The shipowners of Sunderland have decided to propose that the shipowners of Glasgow, Newcastle and other northern ports join with them in forming a registry independent of Lloyd's.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Sailed—Str Willamette Valley, Yaquina; ship Gen. Knox, Seattle; Br bark Pacific Slope, Honolulu; schr Czar, Alaska; schr Dora Bluhm, Hilo.

SEATTLE, March 12.—Sailed—Ship Spartan, San Francisco.

TACOMA, March 12.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave and bark Samoset, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, March 11.—Str Dixie Thompson arrived down with Br ship Larnaca at 6 P. M.

ASTORIA, March 12.—At 5 P. M. raining, wind south.

SAN DIEGO, March 9.—Arrived bark Enoch Talbot, Port Hadlock.

SAN PEDRO, March 8.—Arrived—Schr Volunteer, Gray's harbor; schr Hueneme, Port Gamble; bkt Retriever, Port Hadlock. Sailed—Bkt North Bend, Gray's harbor.

The report of the general laws committee of the New York senate which has been investigating the trusts holds up these irresponsible aggregations of capital in their true light as menaces to the welfare of the community. Of course the concentration will render cheaper production possible, but when was monopoly ever known to use its power except for its own advantage? Between what the trusts might do and what they will do, is an enormous margin of profit for them.

It is rather small business for Secretary Bayard to keep United States consuls out of the money they spent by direction of his predecessor in office for promoting the interests of American trade, but Bayard is good at cheese paring, if he is weak in diplomacy.

A Gloucester fisherman warns his townsmen against rushing to Puget sound to engage in fishing, because supplies are dear and there is no market convenient.

1888.

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN There are many troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, accompanied by a smarting or burning sensation; on examination, the urine deposits a sediment, and sometimes albumen is present. The color varies from a bright or reddish to even a milky hue, the patient experiences a weakening of the system in a manner he cannot account for. This is the second stage of seminal weakness. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of its cause. A perfect cure and healthy restoration guaranteed. Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS.
Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

FATAL

Do you know that a pain in the left shoulder or arm is a sign of heart disease? It is; and that disease may have progressed far towards a fatal termination without exciting suspicion. Take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY at once.

Shortness of Breath. Dizziness, faintness, buzzing in the ears, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, lassitude, pain in the left shoulder or arm, denote the presence of heart disease, and call for the immediate use of DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

Dropsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY rapidly removes the effusion in cases of Dropsy, which is due in most cases to some disease of the heart or general circulation.

Shaking Palsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY is efficacious in cases of Shaking Palsy which have defied all other remedies, exercising its influence directly upon the nervous system, which is weak and excitable.

Brain Disease. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY should never be absent from a household, for it immediately relieves all diseases depending upon a derangement of the circulation, such as Congestion of the Brain, Hysteria, Meningitis, Pneumonia, Paralysis, Dementia and Insanity.

Take it in Time. A man who presents an appearance of debility, whose countenance is anxious, and who is subject to spells of faintness, is liable to sudden death from heart disease. Let him take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY before it is too late.

Apoplexy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY would have prevented many cases of Apoplexy, which is usually dependent upon disease of the heart, if taken when first any unusual sensations were felt.

Blessing of Sleep. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY, for the man or woman who finds himself or herself unable to sleep nights, is an invaluable medicine, which will not only procure the blessing of sleep, but will prevent a general breaking down of the system.

At Druggists, $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address

J. J. MACK & CO.

Nos. 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Druggists, Portland, Or. 23at

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco, Broadway Wharf, No. 1, 9 A. M.	Leave Port Townsend, P. M. and Victoria, P. M.	Leave Portland by Rail 11 A. M.	Leave Portland by Str P. M.	Leave Tacoma & Seattle 9 A. M.	Due Victoria and P. Townsend.	Due back Tacoma.	Due San Francisco A. M.
Str. Mexico, Feb 10	" Ancon, Feb 13	Feb 12		Feb 13	Mar 2	Mar 2	Mar 6
" " Feb 24	" Idaho, Feb 27	Feb 25	Feb 24		Mar 16		Mar 20
" " Mar 9	" Ancon, Mar 12	Mar 11		Mar 12	Mar 30	Mar 30	April 3
" " Mar 23	" Idaho, Mar 26	Mar 24	Mar 23		April 13		April 17
" " Apr 6	" Ancon, April 9	April 8		April 9	April 27	April 28	May 1
" " Apr 20	G W Elder, April 23	April 21	April 20		May 11		May 15
" " May 4	Ancon......May 7	May 6		May 7	May 25	May 25	May 29
" " May 18	G W Elder, May 21	May 19	May 18		June 8		June 12
" " June 1	Ancon......June 4	June 3		June 4	June 22	June 22	June 26
" " June 15	G W Elder, June 18	June 16	June 15		July 6		July 10
" " June 29	Ancon......July 1	June 30		July 1	July 20	July 20	July 24
" " July 13	G W Elder, July 16	July 14	July 13		Aug 3		Aug 7
" " July 27	Ancon......July 30	July 29		July 30	Aug 17	Aug 17	Aug 21

The Steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the Steamer Idaho from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the Steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of Steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamers at Port Townsend. For tickets apply to

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent, Northern Pacific R. R., Portland.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
—TO—
WHITE HOUSE and OSWEGO,

Every Sunday from foot of Lincoln street, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Returns to Portland at 10 A. M. and 12, 2, 4 and 6 P. M. from Oswego, and from White House 30 minutes later.

RETURN TICKETS:

Portland to Southern Portland or Fulton & return	15c
Portland to River View Cemetery and return	20c
Portland to White House, Elk Rock or Oswego and return	25c

WILLIAM REID, V. Pres.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 2 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 1 P.

COWLITZ ROUTE—FOR

Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. "Joe. Kellogg," 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. "Toledo," Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 A. M. South side of Dock at the foot of Taylor st.

INSURANCE.

THE NORTHWEST F. AND M. INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL........$500,000

Office 33 Washington St.

Fire Insurance Only!

THE OREGON FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PORTLAND.

Assets	$361,688 75
Premium Income	329,627 42
Cash Capital	220,100 00
Losses Paid	188,199 53

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
N. E. corner of Second and Stark sts.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire and Marine.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital $750,000

AGENCY OREGON DIVISION,
No. 9 Stark St.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	[illegible]
Reserve fund, (in addition)	[illegible]
Deposit in Oregon	[illegible]

Agency in Portland at No. 1 First Street.
[illegible], Agent.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company
OF OREGON,
69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES	President
H. L. PITTOCK	Vice President
BENJ. I. COHEN	Secretary

The Oregon National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $100,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President. GEO. B. MARKLE, JR., Vice-President.
D. F. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer,	H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck,	H. Thielsen,
Hon. Richard Williams,	Ralph Kauffman,
Van B. DeLashmutt,	O. H. Dodd.
Geo. B. Markle, Jr.	

Commercial National Bank
OF PORTLAND.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

President	D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President	R. M. WADE
Cashier	R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier	H. C. WORTMAN

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER, sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections Receive Prompt Attention. SU

Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on HongKong Exchange.

Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

Lombard Investment Company,
Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.

Capital and Surplus..........$1,250,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on from three to five years' time in sums to suit. S. S. KING, Manager,
24 Stark st., Portland, Or.

Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

President	JAMES STEEL
Vice President	J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier	L. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

FRANK DEKUM, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. | R. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as Trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital.......[illegible]
Reserve.......[illegible]

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve.......[illegible]

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

THE
Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID	President
WM. LOWE	Acting Cashier

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier	H. J. CORBETT

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.

SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank
21 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits.

Three months	4 per cent.
Six months	5 "
Nine months	5½ "
One Year	6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

MARKETS

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
Butchers and Packers. Dealers in All Kinds of Meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

W. W. SPAULDING
(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)
CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN,
RAINIER MARKET.......BUTCHER and PACKER
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.
81 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, O

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market, 33 First Street,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer. Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Intersection of Third A and Ash streets.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent (sealed) free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
The Pacific and The Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world consisting of LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; COMFORTABLE and CLEAN COLONIST CARS, with FREE SLEEPING BERTHS for holders of second-class tickets; and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its DINING CARS and HOTELS provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The VARIETY and GRANDEUR of SCENERY along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the SAFETY and COMFORT of its patrons.

In all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS, and WINNIPEG, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, OTTAWA, TORONTO, MONTREAL, BOSTON, NEW YORK and ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the Lowest Rates.

For detailed information apply to the following agents of the company:

C G McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.
E W McGINNES, Seattle, W. T.
E E ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D E BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
Via Oregon & California R. R. and Connections.
THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE
California Express Trains run Daily
BETWEEN
PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P M	San Francisco	7:40 A M
San Francisco	6:30 P M	Portland	10:40 A M

Local Passenger Daily, except Sunday.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A M	Eugene	2:40 P M
Eugene	9:00 A M	Portland	3:45 P M

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS,
Daily between Portland and San Francisco.

EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS
On through train free of charge.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div, from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific R R.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.
[illegible]
—AND—
Oregon Development Co's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class Through Passenger and Freight Line from Portland and All Points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the "Three Sisters," leave Portland 6 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock, 200 and 202 Front st., for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis, and intermediate points, making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

TIME SCHEDULE (Except Sundays):

Leave Albany	1:00 P M	Leave Yaquina	6:30 A M
Leave Corvallis	1:47 P M	Leave Corvallis	10:38 A M
Arrive Yaquina	5:50 P M	Arrive Albany	11:15 A M

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES:

STEAMERS.	FROM SAN FRAN.		FROM YAQUINA.	
Willam Val'y	Thursday	Feb. 9	Tuesday	Feb. 14
Eastern Or'n	Tuesday	Feb. 14	Sunday	Feb. 19
Willam Val'y	Sunday	Feb. 18	Saturday	Feb. 25
Eastern Or'n	Saturday	Feb. 25	Thursdy	March 1

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates Always the Lowest. For information apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front st., Portland, Or., or to

C. C. HOGUE, Act Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Or.
C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Trains daily, leaving Ash st. dock 10 A M and 2 P M. 10 A M train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St Paul and the East. 2 P M train runs through to Pendleton, (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7:15 A M and 6 P M.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE:

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear St. 10 A. M.
Oregon.......March 8, 12, 21, 30	Oregon.......March 8, 17, 26
Columbia.......March 6, 15, 24	Columbia.......Mar. 2, 11, 20, 29
State.......March 9, 18, 27	State.......March 5, 14, 23

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.—Str R. R. Thompson leaves Ash street dock every Monday, Wed. and Saturday at 11:30 P. M. U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES—Leave Ash street at 7 A M, except Sunday.

To Oregon City, Dayton and Corvallis.

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

TACOMA, SEATTLE AND VICTORIA

Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays) as follows:

Leave Tacoma 6:30 A. M.; leave Victoria 5 A. M.

TICKET OFFICE, FIRST & OAK STS.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

TWO FAST TRAINS A DAY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!

Shortest Line to Chicago & All Points East
—VIA—
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c.)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Second Class Sleepers (free of charge)

FROM PORTLAND TO THE EAST

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10 A M and 11:15 P.M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St Paul at 2 P M third day.

PACIFIC DIVISION—Train leaves Front and G street daily at 11:05 A M and 11:15 P.M; arrive New Tacoma 5:20 PM and 5:35 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS S FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St Paul.
A D CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.
Depot, corner First and G streets.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OPENING OF THE BOATING SEASON.—The Portland Rowing association are making active preparations for the opening of the season. The boat house will be brought up the river from the bone-yard, and anchored just south of the Morrison street bridge, by March 15. The approach to the club house will be from the Morrison street dock. The wisdom of moving the club house down the river and out of harm's way has been fully demonstrated the past winter. If the float had been left by the Stark street ferry slip, it would most likely have been crushed, or, at least, badly damaged during the ice gorge of January. The affairs of the club are in a most healthy condition. There is an active membership of ninety-five. The boats will all be put in thorough repair, and a new single cedar and a double paper shell have been ordered from Walters & Sons, of New York, and they will probably be here in time for the opening of the season. Early in April a meeting will be called for the purpose of electing new officers for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the parlors of the association, with Mr. C. L. Fay in the chair. Reports were read by the following chairmen of committees. Gymnasium, F H. Fleming, social reception, J. R. Rogers, membership, F A. Kenny, evening classes, J Thorburn Ross, employment, L E. Hibbard, invitation, A. Haberly lectures, Dr. O. Royal; noon meeting, Dr W. F West, bible study, James Sargent, young men's meeting, T. Josenhans, Sunday meeting, John Bain general secretary's report, E. C. Frost. The following were elected members of the board of directors for the ensuing year Wm. Wadhams, H. W. Corbett, E. Wallace, John Bain, J. W. Howell, N. S. Dygert, N J. Blagen, C. W Brown, C. H Dodd, G. W. Staver, F. A. Kenny, Dr O. Royal, J. K. Gill, C. L. Fay, F E Beach, D. D Oliphant, G F. Johnson, James Steel. The meeting adjourned to next Monday evening.

HENPECKED DON'T EXPRESS IT.—In the state circuit court, yesterday, Morris Labowitch began suit for divorce from Sarah Labowitch. They were married in Russia September 17, 1867, divorced in this city September 17, 1886, and re-married January 8, 1887. Labowitch alleges cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of his wife. He charges her with making his life burdensome and urging their four children to pursue the same course. He charges his 14-year old son Isaac with assaulting him with a brick and with accusing him of stealing goods from the store. He further alleges that in October last, while at dinner, his wife seized the chicken he was about to eat and threw it into the yard to a dog. Labowitch avers in conclusion that at the time of the last marriage he was part owner in the drygoods store at No. 89 Washington street and that he has been defrauded by his wife to the extent of $3000, for which he asks judgment.

ONLY A RUMOR.—Yesterday a rumor was current that Chief of Police S. B Parrish had been deposed by the police commissioners at a secret meeting and John P Ward had been appointed to the position An OREGONIAN reporter investigated the rumor and found that there was no foundation for it. Commissioner Jonathan Bourne, Jr., said the report was absurd. Commissioner Joseph Simon said "Mr. Ward is not a candidate for the office and would not accept it if he could have it. At least he has told me so. Nothing has been done by the commissioners, nor is anything contemplated. The report is one of the usual campaign lies." Mr. Ward said he was not a candidate for the office and had heard nothing of his reported appointment. He, however, carefully avoided saying that he would refuse the position if tendered to him. From the character of those who busied themselves with spreading this rumor, it obtained but little credence.

NOT FRIVOLOUS BUT REPETITIOUS.—In the two Chinese cases against the O R & N Co. the plaintiffs sue for damages. They were two, of a gang of Chinamen taken up the road last winter to clear away the obstructions caused by the slides. The work train ran into a landslide, derailing a flat car on which these Chinamen were. One of them had his thigh bone broken and was permitted to lie for three hours in the snow, so the complaint reads. The other alleges that from his bruises received at that time, he has had "hemorrhage and a constant flow of blood from the nose" Counsel for the defense claimed that the suit was "frivolous," as a hemorrhage is a flow of blood caused by a ruptured blood vessel. The judge, after a moment's thought, said, with a twinkle in his eye, "I don't consider the complaint frivolous, but I agree with my old friend, Col. T'Vault, of Jacksonville, that it is repetitious."

CANNERIES CLOSED.—It is learned from good authority that at least eleven of the canneries on the Columbia will not start up this year. The demand for $1 25 per fish made by the Fishermen's Union has put the salmon canning business in such a condition that there is more chance to lose than to win, and consequently [illegible] are timid about advancing money to carry on the business. The Scandinavian and the Fishermen's Packing companies have combined and they will form the only co-operative packing company in operation on the river this season. The property of the other co-operative companies, some seven in number, has all fallen into the hands of agents. Probably in this matter the old saying, "the more the merrier," will be held to mean, the more canneries shut down the merrier for those which run.

IN THE WRONG HOUSE.—There were two very badly scared men up town Sunday morning, all through a slight mistake. Mr. A. DeLin had been sent to take a measure for a coffin, and by mistake went to the residence of Mr. John Kiernan. The person who opened the door was so astonished and shocked to see an undertaker, evidently on business bent, that she started back, and Mr. DeLin quietly walked in and proceeded to the bedroom where Mr. Kiernan was taking his extra Sunday morning nap, and proceeded to measure his length. While he was busy at this job Mr. Kiernan awoke, and seeing a stranger fooling around him, sprang out of bed like a shot, striking terror to the heart of Mr. DeLin, who never stopped to see what was the cause of this unusual proceeding on the part of his subject, but fled from the house.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Mr. Corbett, who bored an artesian well for supplying water for the garrison at Vancouver, is now engaged in putting a pump in the well. It was bored 300 feet deep and furnishes a plentiful supply of water, but is not a flowing well. Mr. Corbett, as soon as he has completed this job, will start work on the completion of Mr W. S. Ladd's well in East Portland, which lacks 150 feet of the 2000 contracted for. Mr. Corbett has also received an invitation to go up and try his hand on the artesian well at Ritzville. Four attempts to bore this well have proved failures, and the fifth is now down 195 feet. The boring of artesian wells in the Northwest, so far, can hardly be considered a grand success.

SMALL PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.—Some fifteen years ago the Philomathean Club was organized in this city. Among its members, who numbered about 100, were a great many who now fill honorable and responsible positions in this state. Secretary of State George W. McBride, Judge John Waldo, Judge Seneca Smith, Judge L. B. Stearns, Surveyor-Gen. D. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Streets W. S. Chapman are samples of the material of the club. The late Fred M Stump was also a member of the club and is the third of those belonging to it who has passed away, and the first death among those who composed the club since that of Herbert Northrup, seven years since.

REPAIRING THE MANZANITA.—A telegram was received, yesterday, from Capt. U. Sebree, light-house inspector of the Thirteenth district, who is now in San Francisco, announcing that he had just received instructions from Washington, in accordance with which the Manzanita will at once go into dry-dock at the naval shipyard at Mare island to undergo the repairs necessary to make her seaworthy As has been stated before this will take some six or eight weeks. The captain will probably return to Portland before the work is completed, although little can be done in the Thirteenth district without a vessel.

THE BENTLEY A TOTAL WRECK.—An Albany paper says the str N. S. Bentley has been given up as a total wreck In attempting to run her on shore she struck on a sandspit about amidships. The boiler forward and the machinery aft broke her in two. The company will take the machinery out and leave the hull to its fate. The boat was built by Pacquet Brothers in East Portland, and made the first trip in November, 1885 Shortly afterward it struck the railroad bridge pier at Albany, and was badly damaged and sunk. She was repaired, but not in the best manner, as she seemed to give in every seam at every throb of the engine.

RAILROAD BRIDGE PROGRESSING.—All the piers of the railroad bridge are completed and the construction of the false work for the fixed span on the east side has been commenced. It will take about a week to complete it, when the work of putting up the span will be commenced, the iron being all at hand. It will take about two weeks to put up the span, which is 320 feet long, by which time the iron for the draw will all have arrived, and the work of putting it together will be commenced at once, no false work being necessary, as the pier protection will be used instead. If nothing happens to retard the progress of the work the draw should be ready to swing by May 1. The bridge will be forty feet in highth, and will present a substantial and handsome appearance. At present it is intended for the wagon road to cross Front street on an arch and to extend to Third street, but this is liable to be changed, as the location of the depot has not been decided upon yet.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At 10:30 o'clock last night John Martin was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Charles Clayson, a liveryman, who keeps a stable corner of Front and Salmon streets. Several days ago Martin called at Clayson's and wanted a horse, representing himself as a sheep man. He claimed to have a carload of sheep sidetracked somewhere out of town, and wanted the horse to go and bring them in. He got the horse and had not shown himself until his arrest last night. Martin bears a somewhat shady reputation. Constable Hill of Albina has been looking for him for some time.

DIED.—Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, mother of Miss Kate N. Tupper, of this city, died suddenly at El Paso on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Tupper had been in apparently good health previously, and her death is supposed to have been the result of heart disease. Deceased leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends in this city and elsewhere. Her life was quite a remarkable one and devoted to literary pursuits. Mrs. Tupper excelled as a teacher and became noted as a newspaper correspondent, a writer of miscellaneous stories and history.

FEDERATED TRADES.—The Assembly of the Federated Trades met last night at Danish Aid Society hall. Progress was reported in the matter of arrangements to celebrate Labor day. A matter of grievance was brought before the assembly by the Stone Masons Union. There is a difference between that union and the stonecutters at work on the First Presbyterian church building. The matter was referred to the executive committee who will confer with the contractors with a view to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

LONG TIME ON THE ROAD.—Mr. C. P. Lindley, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Esmond. He is probably the oldest commercial traveler in the United States. He claims to have been the first drummer who ever sold by sample. He started from Meridan, Conn., May 6, 1836, with a pair of horses, and he has been on the road practically ever since, fifty-two years. He is hale and hearty and carries a very large line of goods, that would make even a young man attend strictly to business.

FAILED IN HIS ATTEMPT.—A man named Wilson, while intoxicated, went into A. Demartini's saloon on B street at noon yesterday with the avowed intention of cleaning out the entire Italian colony located there. He succeeded in becoming involved in a row, during which a glass door and considerable crockery were demolished. Some one hit Wilson on the right side of the head with a billiard cue, making a scalp wound one inch long. Wilson was taken to the city jail, where his injury was dressed.

BROUGHT BACK.—B. Freimann, who skipped to San Francisco not long since, was brought back by the O. & C. railroad last Friday. He succeeded in securing all the latest improvements in kitchen machinery for his magnificently-equipped restaurant, corner First and Oak streets, and when all the new improvements are in place will have one of the finest epicurean resorts west of New York. This splendid place will be thrown open to the public in about two weeks.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A 10 year-old boy named Clyde Clitterton met with a serious accident Saturday at Astoria, on the roadway, being run over by a careless driver of a wagon; one of his legs being badly gashed and the other seriously injured by the small bones being crushed, and a serious wound on the side of his head. The little fellow was knocked down by the horses and run over by the fore-wheels before passers-by rescued him from what seemed to be certain death.

ANOTHER CLUB.—A meeting of prominent business men was held in a room in the Masters block on Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a county republican campaign club. A temporary organization was effected and a meeting called for next Thursday evening, at Justice B. B. Tuttle's court room, when steps will be taken for a permanent organization. From all the indications the club will start out with a membership of 100 strong.

VERY CREDITABLE.—A pleasant change in the monotonous humdrum way of doing business is introduced by Mellis & Co. at the beginning of each season. Their displays on these occasions are far ahead of anything of the kind offered in San Francisco, and will very favorably compare with New York in that respect. To-morrow is the first day of their spring millinery opening, and anyone who has an eye for the beautiful is advised to attend.

CHINAMEN CAVED ON.—A gang of Chinamen who were working in a gravel pit Friday, a mile and a half east of Albany, met with a serious mishap. The bank of the pit caved in, falling upon and more or less injuring a dozen or more Mongolians. One of them received a broken leg and other injuries from which it is doubtful if he recovers. A Chinese doctor was summoned from Corvallis to administer to the injured celestials.

CLUB ROOMS COMPLETE.—The meeting room of the Alpine Club in the fifth story of the Portland Savings bank building is completed and carpet will be put down to-day. The first meeting of the club in their new quarters will be held on Friday evening next. The remainder of the course of lectures will be delivered in the club room. Mr. W. B. Gilbert will lecture there on Friday evening, March 23, on the ascent of Mt. St. Helens.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The republican county committee held a meeting in the courthouse yesterday afternoon, chairman A. W. Witherell presiding. Those present were S. R. Harrington, J. C. Carson, Capt. J. A. Brown, James M. Stott, W. B Sewall by John P. Ward proxy, John Kenworthy by J. J. Stewart proxy. The committee decided to hold the primaries on April 4 and the county convention April 7.

WORKING ON THE GLEANER.—The Tonquin with a working force was at the wreck of the Gleaner Saturday and succeeded in getting her ahead about twenty feet, says the *Astorian*. It now lies on a bank of sand, the boiler having completely fallen out of the hull, and the intention last night was to go out at midnight with the Favorite, tighten up on the lines and tow the hull over to the Eagle cannery.

A NEW SOCIETY.—A number of our young society people have organized a dramatic club embracing the best local talent. They will make their first appearance on the 21st inst. in the interests of the temperance society of the First Unitarian church, when they will present at the Masonic hall the great moral drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," with scenery specially prepared for the occasion.

TARGET PRACTICE.—Target practice in the department of the Columbia has been fixed, April 15 to June 14 for Vancouver barracks, April and May for Fort Walla Walla, May and June for Forts Townsend, Spokane and Sherman, June and July for Fort Klamath and Boise barracks. September and October are designated for pistol practice at the posts where cavalry troops are stationed.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this city are making preparations to have a grand celebration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of their order in the United States, which occurs on April 26. Past Grand Master Wm. H. Parnes, of San Francisco, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration on that occasion.

RUBY DISTRICT LOOMING UP.—Wm. Pfunder is informed by letter from his brother George that he has effected a sale of the Idaho mine of Ruby district for $5000 An offer has also been made for the Second Thought, owned by the three Pfunder brothers, of $10,000 The War Eagle, in the same district, has been bonded to Eastern parties for $275,000

WILL SELL ON INSTALLMENTS.—Persons wishing to purchase a lot in Stout's tract at Sea View can get one by paying $25 down and the balance in monthly installments of $10. This will give every one a chance to get a beautiful summer residence cheap James A Hipperton is the local agent, at 112 First street, or the Holton house.

OFFICES CLOSED.—The business offices of the O. R. & N. Company will be closed until 1 o'clock this afternoon, out of respect to the memory of the late Thomas J Potter, vice-president of the U P Company, whose funeral takes place at his home in Iowa this forenoon

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An Elegant Substitute

For oils salts pills and all kinds of bitter nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company San Francisco Cal

For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all druggists. Snell, Heitshu & Woodard wholesale agents.

Wisdom's Violet Cream

Keeps the skin soft and smooth Dries in immediately Will not soil kid gloves

[illegible] No 70 [illegible]

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Important and Interesting Meeting Held Last Night.

Communication from Mayor Gates and Others—Cœur d'Alene Mines—Tariff Question Discussed—Blood Money—Manitoba Railroad.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held last evening, President Macleay in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mayor John Gates, the following:

PORTLAND, March 5.

To the Portland Board of Trade—*Gentlemen* In compliance with the request of your secretary, I herewith present you with my views of what would constitute a proper steamship to be used for creating and maintaining a ship channel between Portland and Astoria. It is not practicable to try to use any less power than there is on the Walla Walla, more power would be economy.

My idea has been that a steamship about the size and power of the Columbia or California, without cabin accommodations for more than the crew, finished off similar to the Walla Walla, which would make a freight steamship of a capacity for carrying 3000 tons and upwards, with water ballast tanks like the Walla Walla and Umatilla, and modeled like those steamers, so that she could go into all ports of consequence on the coast. Such a ship would always get profitable cargoes between Portland and the various ports of the Pacific, and would be worth what she cost.

A ship of the above description equipped with holding apparatus, would create and maintain a good and sufficient channel from Portland to Astoria after the first year with three weeks' work. The balance of the time she could be engaged in any profitable business It has been suggested that a suitable ship for dredging could be used for towing on the Columbia river bar

A ship with the requisite power for sluicing might be built for towing on the bar and river. But if built for that special purpose the hull should not be near so large, and of not more than half the tonnage of the freight steamer described above. If the large freight steamer was to be built, I would duplicate the same style of boilers and engines now in use on the Columbia and Walla Walla. But if the smaller ship for towing was to be built I would have a smooth steel hull and tripple expansion engines with two fire-box tubular boilers, to carry high steam, with air blast similar to the English styles of fast steamers.

The small vessel would not cost quite as much as the large one and would be the best for dredging. The smaller dimensions would be easier to handle, and when necessary could exert more force, develop more power with the same size engines on account of the higher pressure of steam carried, and run on less expense for fuel, as wood could be used when in the river, if on a voyage at sea coal could be used. But the difference between coal and wood in the river would be one third less expense for wood than coal.

The great speed of the vessel would be of great importance in going out for ships in competition with ordinary tugs, and another advantage she would have over small tugs would be in the lookout, as the masthead would be high up from the water, enabling the lookout aloft to see a sail nearly twice as far away as the little tugs. The present tugs don't want to see a vessel unless they are close in to the bar as it costs more to tow a long than a short distance A swift and powerful tug could often tow in two vessels while the small tug was getting in one.

In towing in large vessels they must be on the bar at high water. Now high tide don t last very long. A powerful tug would often beat the little one enough to save a day If you miss the tide a day is lost. There are advantages that a swift and powerful tug has over a slow and weak one too numerous to mention. She would run twelve miles per hour on a half ton of coal per hour, and would be able to burn three tons per hour when being pushed, and would make all the steam that could be used with wood. She would probably be a faster vessel than there is on this coast, and would be valuable on that account, as swift running vessels are always in demand for passenger service. The holding apparatus and other appliances that might be necessary would cost about eighteen thousand dollars. There is no kind of river deposit but what can be worked.

There is but one place on the route that is sticky, and that is Swan island, if the current from the wheel does not disintegrate the material readily. All there is to do is to harrow the fine sticky silt and then wash it away; it will not pile up like the coarser material, but go miles before it settles. All the new deposit at Swan island bar is a coarse sand. There is nothing but a solid ledge of rock that will prevent my plan of sluicing from going through It is the cheapest dredging plant in the world The ship is one part of the apparatus and really costs just what the interest on the cost of the same is while dredging, and is ready to earn as much as any other similar ship when not dredging The apparatus that don't belong to the ship is dead property when not in use and will last a lifetime

Our city dredger has cost the city of Portland nearly $100,000 and would not bring ten cents on the dollar. The apparatus to hold and work the dredger cost more than my apparatus will for working a ship that will do more work in one week than the dredger could in a whole year When the permanent improvement of the river which the government has commenced, is finished, there is nothing but the holding apparatus but what is useful for general purposes Very respectfully,

JOHN GATES

Secretary Arnold said that the matter was one which should be carefully considered, and moved that it be referred to the railroad committee, of which Mr. W. M. Ladd is chairman, carried.

From Glen Peterson, of Minneapolis, reminding the board that Portland is running behind California and Washington in the matter of immigration, and applying for a position to "talk up the old town" (Portland), and furnish intending settlers with literature descriptive of Oregon. He said if the board does not desire his services to inform him, as he can get a job somewhere else; referred to the emigration board.

From C. F. Pearson, who stated that the labor unions are becoming contagious, and are dictating to their employers what to do and how to do it, that they are injurious to the building community, and that when they become thoroughly organized, they will demand higher wages; placed on file.

From Congressman Binger Hermann, asking if the board has any complaints to make concerning the operations of trust combinations, such as sugar, oil, etc., placed on file.

Assistant Secretary Cohn said that a reply had been sent to the effect that trusts are injurious, but had not affected Oregon yet.

From C. E. Bradish, of Waitsburg, W. T., asking the board to furnish him an outfit to prospect some mines in Idaho, discovered by him last fall. He thought $100 would suffice.

This odd request, it is unnecessary to say, was not granted, but was filed.

From Salem Grange Patrons of Husbandry, submitting a copy of resolutions passed by the grange recently, declaring its sentiments in opposition to the joint lease of the O. R & N. lines, placed on file.

From Senator J. N. Dolph, that he has been endeavoring to secure higher salary for United States judges since he entered the senate, and that he expects to see a bill for that purpose pass this session.

From the Liverpool Corn Trade association, stating that it would be advisable to form standards of Oregon and Walla Walla wheat and send samples to the association in Liverpool. The communication further stated that California pursues this course, and Oregon and Walla Walla wheat would be greatly benefited if similar action were taken, referred to grain exporters.

From William P. Stout, general agent of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, requesting Oregon to make a comprehensive display at this year's exhibition, which opens August 7th and closes September 15th, as the state would be greatly benefited thereby. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company will carry perishable articles free of charge. Messrs James Steel, Col. John McCracken, R. P. Earhart, Wm. Kapus and M. Zan were appointed a committee to arrange a plan for an exhibit and report to the board

CŒUR D'ALENE RESERVATION.

The following resolutions were read and adopted

WHEREAS The question of the expediency and the advisability of changing the boundary lines of the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation so as to throw open for public use and benefit certain portions thereof known to be rich in mineral, grazing and timber resources is now in proper shape for discussion and disposal at the hands of the congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The honorable commissioner of Indian affairs, in his reply to the resolution passed by the senate of the United States calling for certain information in regard to said reservation, did give it as his opinion that said "reservation might be materially reduced without detriment to the Indians and that changes might be made in the boundaries releasing some or all the navigable waters therefrom to the great benefit of the public" and

WHEREAS It is expedient that such opening of said reservation be made within as short a time as practicable in conformity with the laws or rules governing such cases therefore

Resolved, That we, the board of trade of the city of Portland Oregon hereby urge upon our representatives in congress the importance of united and persistent effort on their part looking toward the speedy opening of said reservation

Resolved That we deem the opening of the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation an act of great prospective value to the trade of the city of Portland, as well as to the entire Northwest, and a necessary factor in the development of the varied and vast mineral, grazing and timber resources of the Cœur d'Alene region.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified be forwarded to our senators, Hon J. N. Dolph and Hon J. H. Mitchell, and to our representative, Hon Binger Hermann.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

C F. Pearson and John D. Wilcox were proposed for membership.

Olds & Summers, W. H. Holcomb and Buell Lamberson were elected to membership.

REPORTS.

From B Goldsmith and J. R Cameron, of the committee appointed to protest against the proposed reduction of the tariff on lead, wool and lumber, recommending that no action be taken, as the same involves a political question, and advising that said matter be left to congress for settlement

When the report was read, Mr. Wm. Kapus, the third member of the committee, arose and said "We were instructed to draw up a memorial protesting against the reduction of the duties on lead, lumber and wool. We disagreed, but there was nothing to disagree about, as we had instructions from the board."

Mr. Kapus then read the following, and handed it to Secretary Arnold:

Your committeeman would therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution as expressive of the sentiment of this board

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress are urged to use every means in their power to prevent any modification of the duties on the articles of lead, wool and lumber, as well as all other articles which by reduction might imperil American producing and manufacturing industries." All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. KAPUS.

Continuing, he said: "I don't agree with the majority of the committee that the matter is a political one."

President Macleay here reminded Mr. Kapus that political discussions were not appropriate.

"It is not a political question," said Gen. Kapus, earnestly. "If it was I would not talk about it. Wool, lumber and lead are three of the main industries of Oregon, and the board might look out for them. It is the province of this board to take action in this matter. I take the position that it is the duty of the state to protect the interests of the state"

"You are right sir," interposed Chairman Macleay.

"We should also protect the wool of Eastern Oregon," continued Mr. Kapus. "We should take care of the men who have money invested in our mines. It is not long since that Mr. Goldsmith, in an eloquent address, which no one dared dispute, told this board that if the duty were removed from lead our mines would have to close up. I simply wished to carry out the instructions of the board and formulate them in a resolution. There it is, sir."

Col. McCraken did not wish to express an opinion.

Capt George Pope—"With regard to wool I don't see that it ought to be made a political question. Both democrats and republicans in the East are memorializing congress not to remove the duty on wool."

Mr James Steel said that a reduction of the duties on wool, lumber and lead would be very disastrous.

Mr. Howard—This matter really comes under the supervision of the board of trade If Oregon is to be benefited, I see no reason why Gen. Kapus's report should not be adopted. It should be made stronger than it is.

Mr. R. P. Earhart approved the substitute.

A vote being taken, the substitute of Mr. Kapus was unanimously adopted.

CŒUR D'ALENE NOTES.

Col. McCraken stated that a letter had been received from D. C. Corbin, of the Cœur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company which he characterized as unsatisfactory, Mr. Corbin stating that no change will be made made on rates for ores, but that Portland will be granted rates as low as those given any other town.

BLOODMONEY FOR SEAMEN.

Mr. James Laidlaw, British vice-consul, next called the attention of the board to what he denounced, in no uncertain sound, as an outrage, viz., the custom of sailor boarding house keepers in exacting blood-money for sailors furnished out-bound vessels. He referred particularly to the case of the British bark Lucipara, the circumstances in connection with which were given in these columns yesterday. "The Mariners' home" is going to close up, and, if it does, these boarding house keepers will be demanding $140 blood-money instead of $40 50 as now. Something ought to be done. The law cannot be violated in this way. The Astoria justices back up this nefarious trade, and this community should speak out in no uncertain sound against the outrage. The Astoria element is determined that seamen must be shipped from there and pay blood-money, and to this end these sailor boarding house pirates are continually causing the arrest of men shipped at Portland on trumped up charges, in order to get them off the vessels. Astoria is entirely under the control of this element. Portland ought to keep them down. Astoria is the very worst place on the face of the globe in this respect. There is no other port in the world where such abuses are carried on under the very eyes of the law

Capt. Pope suggested that a committee visit Judge Deady and obtain his views on the matter, believing that justice could be obtained in that way. He thought that an appeal to the legislature will be necessary to check the sailor boarding house keepers.

Mr. Laidlaw—The only remedy I see is the appointment of harbor police to enforce the Oregon laws and send these boarding house keepers to the penitentiary for their misdeeds, but Gov. Pennoyer told me this could not be done.

Capt. Allan Noyes—Our port is becoming a stink in the nostrils of the world. It is a disgrace to the whole river and the state that we have no act to stop this piracy. I have visited many places, but I have never seen so much lying and force used to take men off vessels. Is this a free country? Are our rights to be trampled upon, and must we obey the regulations of this piratical element. It is an injury to Portland. [Applause.]

Further remarks were made by Messrs. F. K. Arnold, R. P. Earhart, Mr Macleay and Wm. Kapus. The latter urged the employment of stern measures to deal with the pirates Mr. Laidlaw made the startling announcement that half of the Astoria grand jury is composed of the obnoxious element, and that he has been informed that the assistant prosecuting attorney is concerned. Nothing but a vigilance committee, he said, could do anything.

Mr. Howard said that the matter was a difficult problem to solve. In New Orleans, he said, such a trouble existed for twenty years and was finally overcome by moral suasion, so that now matters are pretty well systematized.

Col. McCraken suggested that the Astoria chamber of commerce be communicated with in order to arouse public sentiment. The matter was referred to the committee on navigation.

THE MANITOBA RAILROAD.

D. F. Sherman read letters from officials of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, going to show that the road had not yet decided on a route to the coast also, that in all likelihood the line would not reach Oregon this season. Mr. Sherman thought the board should show a disposition, in an official way, to have the Manitoba come to Oregon.

Mr. Arnold stated that recently he met Mr. Phil. Gibson, who is connected with the Manitoba. Mr. Gibson told him that no plans had been decided upon as to what course to pursue, whether it will go to the Sound or Portland, or both. Mr. Arnold judged from what he could learn that the Manitoba would reach for the business of both sections. Mr. Gibson was surprised at Portland's size and said it was too important a point for the Manitoba to miss. He thought, inasmuch as Walla Walla and Lewiston want the Manitoba, the Cœur d'Alene railroad committee should correspond with Manitoba officials with the object of inducing the road to come to Portland.

Col. McCraken said that the committee has in view an excellent man to send to consult President Hill, of the Manitoba. The committee also has an idea of calling the Manitoba's attention to Clearwater Canyon, which would give it a much better route than the Northern Pacific obtained by crossing Lake Pen d' Oreille.

A motion prevailed empowering the committee to send a representative to Mr. Hill. The board will pay his expenses. Adjourned.

WHERE WEALTH IS STORED.

MINES AND MINING PROSPECTS IN THE BAKER AND UNION COUNTIES.

The mining outlook for Baker and Union counties was never brighter nor promised greater results than at the present time. Many new companies are being formed for working the valuable quartz and placer claims abounding in these two rich counties and the coming summer and fall will witness developments in a number of districts, which will surpass anything of the past. A great deal of Portland capital will be employed in the work of developing properties in these sections, and many Portlanders interested look forward to rich results. Recently the Boca Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company was formed in this city for the purpose of prospecting and developing a number of quartz and placer claims purchased by the company in the counties above named A short time ago Mr. George Bock, one of the company, made a trip to these sections in the interest of the company. While spending a few days in Sparta he made the acquaintance of Mr. Buckland and Prof Lewis of the Del Monte mine, and also Mr. Bouresky of Silver creek district. A hearty welcome was extended Mr. Bock by these gentlemen, who expressed a desire that more men of Portland enter into mining in that promising field They say let capital and labor join hands and develop the great mineral richness of these mountains. Mr. Buckland and Prof Lewis sent down some very fine specimens of quartz from a number of locations. These, with a variety from other camps in Baker and Union counties, are now on exhibition at Messrs. Berger & Bock's, No. 49 Ash street, where an OREGONIAN reporter saw and examined them. These specimens surely indicate the vast mineral wealth of that part of Oregon, and as a means of attracting mining men to these sections, the exhibit is invaluable. Although yet early in the season there is a great deal of work going on in the mines. The Del Monte Mining Company is pushing work on their new tunnel, and arrangements have been made to ship ten car loads of selected ore to the Portland Reduction works. The above named company own a valuable claim adjoining the celebrated Nelson placer claim near Baker City [illegible] At the time of Mr. Bock's visit, the snow was so deep that their claims on Silver creek could not be visited, but actual work has been commenced on Goose creek by continuing the tunnel fifty feet, in order to strike the forty-foot ledge on the lower level. All parties interested in these districts are more hopeful than ever regarding future prospects, and we may confidently look for many rich developments before the close of 1888. Parties wishing to see specimens from these rich districts will find the same at Berger & Bock's office, and can also obtain full information regarding the different sections above mentioned.

THE BIG BEND

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTRY FROM A SEATTLE SURVEYOR.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Joseph M. Snow will be remembered as a former city surveyor of the city of Seattle and a partner of Mr. J. C. Scurry, now chief engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway company. About three years ago Mr. Snow's attention was attracted to the Big Bend country in Eastern Washington, and after traveling through that sparsely-settled section he settled at Yakima for a year, preparing for a pioneer life. Mr. Snow is now a prominent citizen of Waterville, the county seat of Douglas county He is now in Seattle, where he came for the purpose of explaining the advantages of that section to the managers of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad company with the hope that the line will be extended through the Big Bend. In speaking of that section to a *Post-Intelligencer* reporter, Mr Snow said

"The Big Bend proper comprises a strip of land 130 miles long and twenty miles wide, or in other words, 200 square miles of the best wheat producing land in the known world, and all that is required to make it one of the most prosperous agricultural sections in the United States is a railroad. The Manitoba Company has had engineers through the country taking down facts, and I have no doubt it that company's road reaches the Columbia before the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, it will occupy that field. We want a road from the Sound, and you will see why, when I tell you there is not a stick of timber or a pound of coal in the entire 200 square miles. The land is a brown loam, with clay subsoil, and a drouth is unknown. The land never dries out. If the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern will build their road through the Big Bend country we will guarantee to give them the first year 200,000 tons of freight to haul. I have demonstrated to Mr. Scurry, the chief engineer, that the freight on coal, lumber and wheat alone will pay six per cent interest on an investment of $9,000,000. Waterville merchants now buy their goods of the wholesale merchants in Seattle, and pay 2¼ cents per pound freight, and then sell to the settlers cheaper than they can buy them at Spokane Falls, or any other point in Eastern Washington. From Waterville to within twelve miles from Spokane Falls, a distance of 125 miles, we have a gently rolling bunchgrass country, which is an empire in itself, and all it requires is a thrifty class of settlers, and these will come with the advent of a railroad.

"Waterville is a place now of 700 people, although it was only laid out last fall It is a government townsite, and there is no speculation in town lots there. Any citizen can secure two lots by paying for the making out of the papers, but every man who secures a lot must build a house on it before he can secure a patent for his holdings. There is a sawmill three miles from Waterville, owned by Col. Nash, of Spokane Falls, formerly of Seattle Joe Whaley, formerly of Queen City, has located on a timber claim on Badger mountain, and expects to make a fortune out of the trees, as there is no timber at all on the prairies. L. E. Kellogg, a well known newspaper man of Eastern Washington, has started a newspaper, the *Big Bend Empire*, at Waterville. We have the nearest farming community to the Salmon river mines, which furnishes us a home market for much of our products"

LOCAL NOTES

Get your lunch at the Y. M. C. A. to-day

This week Capt. Henry L. Hoyt will go to North Beach to make preparations for building a cottage

A regular meeting of exempt firemen was held last night in their new rooms in the Abington building.

F. J Walkey, of Powell's valley, brought four wild cat scalps to the county court yesterday, and received a dollar for each one.

Sportsmen are brushing up their guns for the spring "run" of snipe, which may be expected to arrive in a week or so if this fine weather lasts.

The funeral of the late F. M. Stump will take place from the family residence, corner of Pacific and Morrison streets, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

An excellent lunch will be served by the ladies' committee of the Y. M. C. A. to-day from 11 30 to 2.30 P M in the rooms of the association. Price, 25 cents.

David Taylor, charged with stealing an umbrella from Ed Goldsmith, was committed to jail for thirty days by Judge Dement in the police court yesterday.

This morning Judge Stearns will announce his decision on the motion for a new trial for William R. Daly, convicted of feloniously assaulting Miss Ada Drouet.

Judge Stearns decided yesterday that a receiver was not necessary for the estate of Anna Le Coz, for the escheatment of which to the state, an application is now in the courts.

The real estate men are requested to meet at the office of T. A. Wood, Odd Fellow's building, at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 13, to consider a plan of action. Important to all.

On Saturday evening ticket No. 101, held by Mr. Woodlock, drew the gold headed cane which the St. Vincent de Paul society gave to be disposed of. The proceeds go to the poor.

John Shephard, a Britisher, John Lusch, Cospar Bedder and Albert Mussig, Germans, filed with the county clerk yesterday their declarations of intention of becoming citizens.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for Fred Kindorf and Nellie Fitch, Charles J. Christie and Martha Jane Neal, F. E. Robertson and Alice Van Boden, and four Chinese couples.

Among the floral offerings at the funeral of T. J. Potter to-day, at Burlington, Iowa, will be a large piece representing a steamship, contributed by the officers and employes of the O. R. & N. Co., in this city.

The suit of Emil Weber vs. Paul Fuhr, Jacob Weber, Isaac Gratton, and James Vernon for possession of the rooms over the Club saloon, was tried in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday and taken under advisement.

Messrs. Samuel Heitshu and Preston C. Smith, of the committee sent to San Francisco in the interests of the Portland Cable Railway Company, returned Sunday and will make their report to stockholders meeting to-morrow.

For several days past the grand jury has been investigating charges against Chief of Police Parrish. Among the witnesses who have been examined by that body is Capt. H. L. Hoyt, foreman of the late grand jury. A report is expected soon.

About two years ago one D. A. Richards was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years on one indictment for forgery, and seven years on another. He appealed to the supreme court where the seven year sentence was reversed and the case remanded for retrial. The case was dismissed in the criminal court yesterday.

James A. Hughes, city carrier for route No 2, has recently called to his aid an assistant, such has been the great increase of the duties. A few days ago Mrs. Hughes presented her husband with a bouncing boy. James feels several inches taller, and has added several inches to his avoirdupois.

Another case of vandalism comes from South Portland. Mr. P. I. Morey complains that a number of the glass globes of the electric street lamps along Corbett and this side of The Home, were wantonly destroyed by some hoodlum or hoodlums Sunday night. When captured they will be punished to the full extent of the law

M. G. Hall of St. Paul, superintendent of the western division and assistant purchasing agent of the Northern Pacific Express Company, will arrive here to-morrow, to assume the duties of his position Mr. H. H. Browning, whom he succeeds, will leave Friday for St Paul, to become general superintendent of the express company.

The Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company, yesterday filed an application in the state circuit court praying that the amount of compensation to which Walter V. Smith et al are entitled by reason of the road running through their property, be fixed by the court The plaintiffs allege that they have offered defendants $250, which has been refused

ICHABOD

O why should the spirit of Boston be proud?
Her laurels are withered she boasted so loud,
Her Sullivan's beaten her glory and fame
No more shall resound, she is left to her shame

BUSINESS ITEMS.

No More Sick Headache if You Use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS No purging [illegible]

THE VIENNA,

Washington street leads all for Lunches and Oysters

Marx & Jorgensen,

Wine and Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for Jos Schlitz [illegible]

DOMESTIC Sewing Machine Store [illegible] Third street, [illegible] and Household. All kinds, needles and attachments. Repairing a specialty

THE EAST SIDE.

School Election—Mr. Thos Hislop Elected Director and Geo. Perry Clerk

Fifth Street Bridge—The New Franchise—Improved Road to Mount Tabor—Personal and General Notes—Etc.

The elections of school clerk and director passed off pleasantly. The contest between the different candidates was conducted with spirit, but good humoredly. Ladies voted quite generally Following is the result

DIRECTOR.	
J R N Bellwood	73
Thos. Hislop	207
CLERK.	
Geo Perry	116
G J Ross	79
F B Dunning	73

The result shows that Mr Thomas Hislop has been elected director and Mr. Geo. Perry re-elected school clerk. Mr Hislop's election is a fitting recognition of his exertions in behalf of the schools of East Portland. In him the district will have a safe, progressive and energetic director This will be Mr. Perry's fifth term. His record is good.

HAWTHORNE AVENUE.

Arrangements have been consummated by which Hawthorne avenue will be an established fact. Mr. W. S Ladd has made a proposition which may be regarded as extremely liberal. The property holders are to make a full improvement from Fifth street along Asylum to Twelfth, by grading, laying sidewalks and graveling. Mr. Ladd proposes that the city shall build a brick culvert across Asylum creek. Then from Twelfth on out to Mount Tabor there will be a seventy-foot roadway, with sidewalk on each side and a sixteen-foot gravel roadway in the center. Mr. Ladd will grade and gravel from Twelfth out as far as his property extends, and will fill up the depression that exists east of where the brick culvert will be. There will be earth enough from the street east to make the filling. The scheme will give an improved roadway running from Fifth street along Asylum street out to Mount Tabor. It is certainly to be hoped that the contemplated project will be carried out. The gentleman who gave the information stated that as a supplement to the scheme, it is proposed to have an improved road running north from along the base of Mount Tabor so as to connect all the roads leading east from the city. That will make a fine drive. One can drive from Fifth on Hawthorne avenue to Mount Tabor, and then come back on the base line road or the Sandy road. That would open practically all that portion east of the city and make it easy of access

THE NEW FRANCHISE.

The Willamette Street Railway Company are asking the city council to grant them the right to extend their line over streets not included in their first franchise. There is some opposition on the grounds that it would be granting too much to one company, and that it would be giving them a monopoly. Mr. Campbell made the remark yesterday that if the council would grant the additional franchise asked for they (the street car company) would agree to build one mile more of track within ninety days It is also claimed that it would be better to have one company control the lines on the East side than two or more, for the reason one could, under one company, go from one point to another without making transfer, thereby causing more delay and expense Over in Portland five cents does not pay fare on more than one line, and when it is necessary to change from one line to another an additional five cents must be paid. East Portland wants as much street car line as she can secure, and if one company will build them under proper restrictions it will not matter. A representative of the bridge will be present at the council meeting next Monday, and answer all questions

BLASTING AT THE RAILROAD CURVE

Yesterday several heavy blasts were let off in the bank where excavations are being made for the railroad curve, near the east side approach to the bridge. Great caution is used, and warning is always given when a blast is about to be discharged. This is made necessary from the fact that there are a great many men working close by, who might be injured by flying stones Yesterday an accident of this kind happened A man was working nearly under the bank where the blasting was being done There was a heavy discharge and the man was struck by some stones. One of his arms was broken, and he was bruised otherwise He was taken across the river at once in a small boat to a hospital. No one seemed to know how he happened to be in the way when the blast was discharged. From the time the fuse is fired to the time the discharge takes place is an interval of about fifteen minutes The powder is put at the bottom of deep wells sunk along the edge of the bank. A fuse is extended down to the powder, and the well is then filled to the top.

FIFTH STREET BRIDGE.

Since the railroad company have begun depositing earth in Sullivan's gulch, between Fourth street and Fifth street bridges, the bottom of the slough between the two structures has come up no less than ten feet. Fifth street bridge is even more insecure than Fourth street bridge. It is a very weak structure to begin with, and it will never stand to be twisted like the Fourth street now is. But very little gravel has been dumped under it, but it already shows the effects. The east side reporter, in the company of the street commissioner, made an examination of the bridge yesterday, and it certainly did look about ready to collapse. Where the bents rest on the foundation piling a slight angle is made, and in one case the bent has slipped off the supporting pile. The street commissioner seemed of the opinion that after the dump cars get to work directly under the bridge it is very liable to collapse. The city paid $6000 for this structure built on tooth picks.

NOTES.

J M Brown, of Seattle, is in the city.

Mr. Ed. Long and wife have returned from their trip to California.

The East Portland *Vindicator* is writing up the industries of the east side.

James Lindsley and wife, of Palouse City, are in East Portland at the Russell house

The ladies of the W C T. U. give an entertainment in their hall, Tenth and J streets, this evening.

Parties on the east side can have THE DAILY OREGONIAN delivered in all the additions every morning, bright and early, by carrier.

Mr and Mrs S A. Watts, who have resided in East Portland for some time, yesterday removed to Forest Grove to reside permanently

Mr Day, who has been keeping the Central hotel for the past year, has sold out the same to Mr Pierce, an Eastern gentleman, who has already taken possession.

PERSONAL.

Mr A. B. Webber, of Sacramento, is at the St Charles.

Mr W A. Lee, of Seattle, is in the city. He will return home to-day

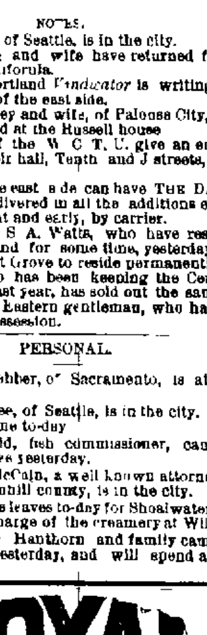
Mr T. C Reid, fish commissioner, came in from Clackamas yesterday.

Mr James McCain, a well known attorney of Lafayette, Yamhill county, is in the city.

D W Dobbins leaves to-day for Shoalwater bay. He will take charge of the creamery at Willapa.

Mr James O Hanthorn and family came up from Astoria yesterday, and will spend a few days in the city

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. [illegible] San Francisco.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—[illegible] load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

How hungry some of our competitors are. Like vultures, they hover around their prey until the victim they have caught. Not content with doing business six days in the week, they leave their "doors ajar" on the seventh, watching with eager eyes for some Sunday victim to pry it open, so they can perhaps add another coin to their purse to help pay expenses.

Another great evil. When some of our competitors, after they close their stores at night, take in all the hotels in town, looking for trade (from the country, you know).

TAKE OUR MERCHANT TAILORS—They buttonhole a man every time they meet him with the old chestnut, "When are you coming around to leave your measure, our spring goods are in," as the case may be.

But we won't say any more to-day, except this, that we do no

DRUMMING

Nor any soliciting on the street or anywhere else; but if you choose to call on us we will be very much pleased to show you our LATE SPRING STYLES, so you can compare prices with those you wish to, and we assure you we WON T URGE YOU to buy.

Very Respectfully,

[illegible]

CLOTHIERS HATTERS & TAILORS

Cor 2nd & Morrison Sts.

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CELEBRATED

[illegible]

NEVER HAVE [illegible] EQUAL TO PRESENT MAKE

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

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HIGHEST AWARDS GRANTED

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CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
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I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, [illegible]

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Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. [illegible]

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, [illegible] from mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & [illegible]

WEAK [illegible]

manhood, etc. [illegible] containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, [illegible]

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG ADVICE FREE! [illegible] Lost Vigor and Manhood [illegible]